B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 83 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,936
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
15th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
9th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,660
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	6,273
26th ,,	PERIM* ..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,331
5th May	S CILIA† ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th April ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 a. m.
7th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1228.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th Mar	9th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogaw	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
*SadoMaru	I. Nisi	5898	28th ,,	12th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	286	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs. 40,00,000-0-

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gat Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. STEWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli	Rangoon
Agra	Khandwa	Rangpur
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum	Rawalpindi
Ahmedabad City	Karachi	Saharanpur
Ahmednagar	Lahore	Salem
Ajmer	Larkana	Sargodha
Akola	Lucknow	Secunderabad
Akyab	Lyallpur	Serajgunge
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	Shahpur
Alleppey	Madura	Sialkot
Ambala	Mandalay	Simla
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore	Srinagar
Amraoti	Masulipatam	Sukkur
Amritsar	Meerut	Surat
Bangalore	Moulmein	Tellicherry
Bareilly	Mooltan	Tinnevelly
Bassein	Mussoorie	Trichinopoly
Bellary	Muzaffarpur	Trivandrum
Benares	Muttra	Uticorin
Berhampore	Moradabad	Ujjain
Bezwada	Murree	Vellore
Bhopal	Mymensingh	Viramgam
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad	Vizianagram
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal	Vizagaptam
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore	Yeotmal
Broach	Nainital	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam	
Calicut	Nellore	
Cawnpore	Newshera	
Chittagong	Ootacamund	
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Cochin	Patna	
Coimbator	Peshawar	
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)	
Conjeeveream (Out Station.)	Poona	
Cuddalore	Poona City	
Cuddapah	Quetta	
Cuttack	Rajahmundry	
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dehradun		
Darjeeling		
Delhi		
Dalhousie		
Dhulia		
Dibrugarh		
Erode		
Ferozepore		
Fyzabad		
Gorakhpur		
Guntur		
Gwalior		
Hathras		
Hubli		
Hyderabad (Deccan)		
Hyderabad (Sind)		
Indore		
Jaipur		
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)		
Jalpaiguri		
Jamshedpur		
Jubbulpore		
Jullundur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

WANTED.

A CHIEF SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency for a well established Insurance and Financial concern on a decent salary and commission. Investment of Rs. 5,000/- cash in the shares of the Company essential. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 600A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last actuarial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.
The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 250.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
78 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
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Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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WE SUPPLY.
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

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CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.

RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.

RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well
GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations.
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK

is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	,,	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	,,	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	,,	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	,,	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc. at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS.
and
GENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Offer, during the H' . SEASON to those who follow the trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 3 for Rs 195/.	69-0-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	12-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/.	7-0-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/.	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London Continental or American Styles CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Jazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
10 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST AGCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary, Kathor (Dist. Surat), stating salary and qualification to SECRETARY M. R. Islam Charitable Zenana Dispensary, Kathor.
A R10196

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Only experienced men need apply. THE SREEKANDA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore. (N. Malabar).
A R10171

WANTED—Able, energetic, whole-time Catholic gentleman to take charge of office of a Social Organisation. Salary and prospects according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10194

WANTED—Influential and competent AGENTS to canvass Life business for a well established Insurance Office. Liberal salary and commission. Apply with terms to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19372

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and experienced Hindu SUPERINTENDENT, knowing Gujarati and English, able to manage Office and Animal Department for Bhatwadi Pinjrapole. Salary according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 per month. Security essential. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R10179

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands, can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. H. WAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi. A

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrassa Mohammedia Randeria High School, Rangoon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujaratee. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superintendence allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 28th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangoon.
A 19383

WANTED:—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1908) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10126

WANTED—Following staff for TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, DARESSALAAM:—8 Assistant Station Masters, salary sh. 150, p.m.; 1 Vacuum Fitter, salary sh. 230, p.m.; 1 Draftsman (Mechanical Loco) salary sh. 350, p.m.; 1 Painter salary, sh. 230 p.m.; 1 Springsmith, salary sh. 230, p.m.; 3 Boilermakers with 5 years' Railway experience, salary sh. 230 p.m. Candidates must have had previous experience on any INDIAN RAILWAY. Apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents Tanganyika Railways, 121, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A R10183

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young, energetic SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON long-experienced in Civil and Military. Apply Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10193

WEAVING MASTER desires to take charge of small Weaving Shed. Apply P. MENEZES, I. T. Blocks No. 2, Room 23, Parel.
A 10197

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Two 2nd floor FLATS in Pratt's Building, Hughes Road, all modern conveniences, electric light and fan, gas stove, rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to size. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19250

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and good accommodated open on all the sides—BLOCKS, GODOWNS and ROOMS in Gordhan Building near West End Cinema, Churni Road. Apply SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R10192

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19 Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO LET—BALLARD ESTATE, Wittet Road, one GARAGE, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions in "Ahmedabad" and "Shahbag" Houses. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R10182

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD, SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats consr. Dr. Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 19269

TO LET—Very convenient, self-contained FLATS of 4 and 5 rooms each, in two new buildings near Matunga Station (G. I. P. R.), very healthy locality. Rents moderate. Apply to RAO BAHADUR S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C 19381

HOTELS.

HIMALYA HOTEL.—Talli-Tal, Naini-Tal Just above the Motor Terminus, overlooking the Lake. A first class hotel on cosmopolitan line. Comfortably furnished rooms. Electric lights and pipe water. Excellent cuisine to suit all tastes. For terms, etc., please apply to the MANAGER, Mr. W. N. GANGULEE, M.C.A. (London).
H R10184

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planning, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates. Apply sharp:—Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10139

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED TO BUY—Secondhand 5 seater Car. Must be in working order and cheap. State price and full particulars to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10187

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR.

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

EDUCATIONAL.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

On the Government List
THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB
Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

HENNA (MENHDHI.)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Strroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" strroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Revue, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R10148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1924.

No. 2369.—It is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) desire to select a candidate for direct appointment to the Department of Excise as a probationary Superintendent of Excise. Applications must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st May, 1924. Intending candidates, who must be above 21 and below 25 years of age on that date, should apply for particulars to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

G. E. CHATFIELD,
19378 Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorized forms (price of form one Rupee per copy) at his Office at Manmad up to 12 hours on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1924, for purchase of about 200 tons Cast Iron Scrap, 125 tons Wrought Iron Scrap, 50 tons Steel Scrap and 8 tons of Miscellaneous Scrap lying at Manmad Station.
No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender and only considered if sent under Registered Post.
Personal application will not be permitted. For details apply to J. H. FANSHAWE, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

Sd. J. H. FANSHAWE,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.
Manmad, 4th April, 1924. 19384

TENDERS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 2,000 brass of tan to be delivered at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, Bombay. 1,000 brass to be delivered by 1st September, 1924, the remainder to be delivered by 15th October, 1924.
Tenders for the above, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club will be received till 12 noon Monday, 21st April, 1924.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
19377 Western India Turf Club.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR Lead Pig will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of April, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, e.c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 1.
19376

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned articles for the Drainage and Water Works of the Ahmedabad Municipality, which should reach the Undersigned on the 7th May, 1924, WEDNESDAY, before 4 p.m.:—

(1) 709 "D" Shaped Dermantine Valves, each 10 1/8" long x 4 3/16" wide x 1" thick with a slot 4 1/8" x 1".
(2) 300 Hard Dermantine Valves having 4 2/4" diameter x 3/4" thick and 7/8" hole.
(3) 300 Rubber Valves of British Admiralty quality having 4 3/4" diameter, 3/4" thick, and 7/8" hole.

Tenderers should state on the envelope "Tender for Valves" and they should send Rs. 50 along with the tender. Tenderers should state time of delivery in the tender.
The Municipality are not bound to accept the lowest or any offer.
Samples of Valves should also be sent along with tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
2nd April, 1924.
Stores Department. 19382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at the auction sale held by Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924 under instructions from N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the Arbitrations between Mathradas Goculdas and Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji wherein the said Mathradas Goculdas is Applicant and the said Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji are Respondents and Sangidas Jessiram is garnishee. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of land belonging to City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate on the East side of the Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing one thousand six hundred square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by Plot No. 6 Marine Lines on the East by vacant land vested in the Board on the South by Plot No. 1 Marine Lines and on the West by Marine Lines Road aforesaid which piece of land was and is known as Plot No. 5, Marine Lines East and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue Under No. 8543 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1511 and Street No. 9.

Dated this day of April, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 19362

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3230 OF 1922.

JAMNADAS MANGALDAS ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIK BULAND and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth day of August, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

LOT NO. I.

1. Property situate at Panchapakde in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette Taluka Salsette District and Registration District Thana.

City Survey No.	Tika No.	Entry No.	Sur. No.	Pot. No.	Palni No.	Hissa No.	Acreage A. G.	Assmt Rs. a. p
198	8	56	17	1,3,4,5	0	0 1	184	7 0 0
215	,,	58	18	1	,,	Kharaba 24		4 15 0
					out of 1	0 3	14	
					Kharaba	2		
,,	,,	59	,,	out of 2	0	0 0	44	0 12 0
,,	,,	63	,,	,,	2	Kharaba 24		0 0 0
,,	,,	58	,,	1	0	1 0	30	4 14 6
						Kharaba	2	
215	8	61	18	2	0		41	0 12 0
							3 25	18 5 6

LOT NO. II.

2 Property situate at Muji Wade Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Palni No.	Acreage		Assmt. Rs. a. p
1428	325	1	0			
			Kharaba	2	23	4 0 0
				0	24	
1429	326	1 to 4	Kharaba	18	25	28 0 0
				0	10	
				22	2	32 0

Together with a house as described below in the land survey No. 326 Pot No. 1 to 4.
One house facing the East tiled having four sided roof having chunam walls together with the structure and ground below and measuring East to West 62 feet in length and North to South 42 feet in breadth and bounded as follows:—On the East, West, North and South on all sides by the land Survey No. 326 Pot Nos. 1 to 4 together with the structures and building the articles and materials inside the house and together with the well in the back portion of the house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 13th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19145 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
(1) CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1924 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740, New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey Number 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19099

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOSEPH FRANCIS RAPHAEL D'ALMEIDA and THOMAS WILLIAM D'ALMEIDA, of Bandra Christian Inhabitants, the proving Executors of the Will of late Mr. DOMINIC FRANCIS DE ALMEIDA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 148, Humaum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All those pieces of land of the Khoti tenure situate at Vashivra near Andheri in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 1, Palni Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11 (half), 20. Survey No. 3, Pot No. 3, Palni No. 5, Survey No. 17, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 19, Pot No. 7, Survey No. 37, Palni Nos. 9, 55, 57, Survey No. 38, Palni No. 2 and 3 and Survey No. 49, Palni No. 23.
Dated this 5th day of April, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
19375 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H.H. WADIA, the Commissioner of the High Court, Bombay has contracted with our client Mr. ALIBHAI HAIDERBHAI CHITALWALA for the absolute sale to him of the under-mentioned property pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent-decree and Decretal Order of Reference, dated the 6th day of April, 1923, and the Order dated the 21st day of February, 1924, made in Suit No: 4131 of 1921 of the High Court of Bombay wherein Dayambai, widow of Abdulkadar Jivanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others are plaintiffs and Vazirbai Dawoodjibhai Tyabji and others are defendants.
All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 16, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gujjar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 49½ square yards appear to be Sanadi Land and the rest appears to be of the quit and ground rent tenure and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. Nil, New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6368 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91. All which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gujjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwala, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kadirbhai Jarwala and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhaboo Street.
Dated this 4th day of April, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
19368 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thobern House, Apollo Bunder opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, side board and crockery stand, Chesterfield, carpets, cabinets, piano, iron cots, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, hat stands, meatsafes, and very valuable books, etc., etc.
The property of late Prof. Louis Peither.
N. B.—The friends and admirers of the late Professor are requested to attend the sale.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.
On SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pavai Road from Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,
The property of G. E. Chessfield, C.I.E. I.C.S., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
On SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Old Government House compound, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, stove, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,
The property of Dr. Tarkhad.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Beaulieu" 11/12 Doongeri Road, Malabar Hill, valuable house hold furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, One upright grand cottage piano, pictures curtains, single and double almyrahs, single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.
The property of G. Dilger, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN STORES.

Spare parts of Messrs. Platt Bros., such as 4 Bottom Rails 11in. No. 69A; 16 Knife Rails No. 72; 32 Rocking Shafts No. 36; 32 Knife Rail Brackets No. 3; 32 Roller Bearing No. 10; 32 Seed Grid Brackets No. 13; 32 Feeder Crank Brackets No. 15; 32 Rocking Shaft Blocks No. 19; 32 Hinges with Pins No. 32A; 16 Knife Backs Broad No. 39; 16 Knife Backs Narrow No. 31A; 64 Cutter Blocks with Lids and Set Screw No. 27/28A; 32 Hinges with Pins No. 38.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Peroshaw Byramji Cama of Dabhoi the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUGS & TINS, OLD CANVAS, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, COND. LINEN, CARGO BARGES (NAMELY DHARAMTA, GULALWADA, CUMBALLA), MOTOR TYRES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

The above 3 Barges are lying at the B. I. Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 901 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON HIGH CLASS STAPLED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on "P." Jetha Cotton Depot Sewree, opposite Cototon Exchange on account of the concerned the following slightly Water damaged Scind American cotton.

EX. S. S. "SABARMATI."

901 Bales Scind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) shipped by the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON (HIGH CLASS STAPLES.)

Under instructions from Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree on Jutha No. "N." on account of the insurance office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. "Sabarmati."

156 bales Sind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) belonging to the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 F. P. BALES DABHOI COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public Auction on Wednesday the 9th April, 1924 at 3 p.m. at their rooms on account of the insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

11 Bales Dabhoi Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th. April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 588, Matunga Bhandarwada north side of the railway overbridge Sarwada north side of the railway over bridge at Dadar.

Building Street No. 192, 192a, Case No. 1, Naigaum Cross Road.

Buildings Street No. 384, 385, Case No. 282, 352, Worlee Middle Pakhadi Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable Stores Surplus and Redundant Stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, on MONDAY, 14th April, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings, scraps and scissel, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead Lead Scrap, Copper Scrap, Zinc Scrap, Tin Scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron Scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel Sulphate, Paints of Sorts Solegunum, Bolts doors brass clothwire; brass and copper eyelets; brass of sorts, Locks brass water sway Pins keep split of sorts, Pipe, steam and hydraulic, bends couplings, Crosses relbows, sockets taes, Screws brass, F. H. and screws Iron F. H. of sorts, cutters angular, Right hand of sorts, drill morse, twist of sorts, Saws circular for metal, wheels abrasive straight grit of sorts, clocks recording portable tell tale, portable Lamp Kitson; Engines, Fire steam Merryweather; stamps, steel for metales, Weight brass, etc., etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be taken strictly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

No. 94 Mani Street, Poona.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

Auction sale of 1500 Shares of Merchants Bank Ltd., advertised for sale on Saturday the 5th instant by order of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co. Attorneys for Pledgee Messrs. L. V. Govindji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Pledgors Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Mahomed Khandwani and Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 12TH APRIL, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, full size iron framed, cottage piano, by Albert Fahr, with silver cabinets, English almyrahs, oval dining table, dining chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Pulton Road, near J. J. School of Arts, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture; also blackwood carved furniture rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, tapestry lined drawing room suite in 10 pieces, English almyrahs, silver cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, ice box, gamophone, cabinet, writing table, tapestry lined silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano by Albert Fahr with mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Lambourne, Esq. The above is on view.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA OWNERS AND MONEY-INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VENUS CINEMA WITH THE CINEMA MACHINERY, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, ETC., AT CHINCHPOKLY AND ACCRUING A GOOD RATE OF INTEREST.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for Rustomji Cawasji Mehta and Aimai Cawasji Mehta, the mortgagees under a power reserved to them under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of March, 1921, and expressed to be made between Francesco Battistessa and others and Rustomji Cawasji Mehta and another and on account and at the risk of the said Francesco Battistessa and others, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements chawls, godowns and bungalows including the buildings known as Venus Cinema standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road at Chinchpokly without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10,000 (ten thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's old No. 143, New No. 1A/1313 and New Survey No. 1B/3621 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 7485 (1 and 2) and 7487 (1, 1a, 1b, 2-3-4) and Street Nos. 1-2-85 and 87 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—1 One Brush Motor generating set.

2. Electric brackets (two and three lights) 2 Electric brackets (two and three lights), with electric chandeliers, electric, ceiling, exhaust and table fans.

3. Electric wires, casings, flexible wire blocks, cleats, nails, screws, etc.

4. Ceiling rose and cut outs.

5. One complete cinema outfit with switch board motor starter, arc lamps, spools, buses, etc.

6. Furniture on spot including benches, chairs, fire extinguishers garden pots, plants, statues, picture frames.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, and inspection of property, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1924.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

Over 23 years' experience and awarded gold medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random:—

Miss BANOO F. POACHA and Mr. N. H. GAZDER, Bombay, writes:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, SPECIALIST IN DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poucha of Raipur, she is aged about 55, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent., as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, "Sugar Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. We all wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address: "GHIA BUILDING", Khetwadi Main Road, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT.

IC-MIC COOKER

For free Catalogues, apply Manager,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, a Pleader for the Surviving Mortgagees Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Maneckji Rustomji Patel at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdul Husein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1920, and made between the Mortgagors Abdulhusein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein of the one part and the Mortgagees Bai Dhanbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria since deceased and Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the premises on Saturday the 12th day of April 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-739, New Nos. 1501-1635, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1572 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 2757 (1) 2757 (2) 2757 (3) 2757-(4) Street Nos. 222-222A-222B and 222C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Mahomedali Abjerwalla, on or towards the West by the Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirthibai widows of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant Pleader for the surviving Mortgagees at their office at the corner of Carnac Road and Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY 14TH APRIL 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, BENJAMIN AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of April 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture by Messrs John Roberts, Benjamin and other famous makers comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters meatsafes, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, hall cabinets, combination cheval glass, palm stands, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown dresses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, safe with stand, writing tables, writing chairs, hatstands, glass door book cases and cupboards etc., etc.,

The property of Messrs. A. Gilchrist and J. H. Hardie of Messrs A. F. Fergusen and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April 1924.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK.

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

Khamgaon:—YESHWANT THEATRE.

Thursday 10th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Saturday 12th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Monday 14th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.
Thursday 17th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Saturday 19th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"DRIFTING"

7 Reels—Featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

PRISCILLA DEAN IN "DRIFTING" A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

'Many coloured Chinese lanterns.... the blue haze of bamboo-pipe smoke..the rush of the night wind out of the Yellow Sea..swinging cafe doors..ribald jests of drunken sailors.. bright-eyed little Chinese girls..the flash of a skip officer's gold braid..the blare of jazz music..tinkle of wine glasses and sparkle of women's laughter..that is Shanghai, the romantic, mysterious, romance-laden port of the Strange East as it is glimpsed in

"Drifting"

The story is an intensely dramatic, thrilling one of a white woman practically alone in China and engaged in a dangerous occupation—selling the opium that is the curse of the Mongolian empire. The plot ranges from the shadowed streets of Shanghai to the scarlet poppy fields of the hill country.

International News in the Programme

To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his great masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-5 and 10 p. m.
"INSIDE OF THE CUP"
from the Novel by Winston Churchill.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACISTE AND
The Silver King's Daughter."

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Star Films Ltd's.
Latest Masterpiece

VIJAYA

A masterly picturisation of an ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of thrills and gripping situations—with gorgeous settings and beautiful scenic effects.

SEE IT TODAY.

RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

NOVELTY

CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
4th & Last Week
At 3,5,7,9, and 11 p.m.
The Charming Historical Photo Play

"Treasure of Kalyan"

In 8 Big Reels of Absorbing Interest.

NEXT SATURDAY
"Samudra-Manthan"
or "The Churning of the Sea."
by the Saurashtra Film Co. of Rajkot.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.

Kohinoor Super Photo-play

"GULBAKAVLI"

Daily:—5, 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 3p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report of the public meeting held under the auspices of the Social Service League on Saturday last to urge the necessity of early measures for extending the period of operation of the Rent Acts, it has been stated that I expressed my wonder that the members of the local Legislative Council did not take an opportunity of bringing forward a motion or bill before the House on the subject at the last session. May I be allowed to point out in this connection that my principal complaint was that none of the newly elected Councillors, Swarajists or Independents, had thought it necessary to send in resolutions or bills on such an important subject which vitally affected the interests of thousands of tenants, especially because the time for the lapsing of the Acts so far as non-dwellings are concerned at the end of August was fast approaching. I had referred in my speech at the meeting to the fact that Mr. J. Addyman, M. L. C., the esteemed President of the Bombay Tenants' Association, had sent in a resolution recommending the extension of the period of operation of the Rent Acts as applicable to non-residential premises, but that it was disallowed on some technical ground. What I said was that had other members also sent in resolutions on a subject of such wide importance an opportunity would have been created for the discussion of the subject at the last session and that such an urgent matter would not have been needlessly delayed till the eleventh hour, knowing that a Bill for the proposed extention has to pass through several readings. Are the elected members above referred to going to take no steps for the much-needed extension? If they are, (as I strongly hope) I trust they will not lose a single day in the matter, but send a bill and not a recommendatory resolution—at once.

I hope in justice to Mr. Addyman, who has been taking such a keen interest in the welfare of the tenants, you will kindly publish this letter.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" has given a certificate to-day in its leading article to the poverty of the "G" and "F" Ward population. Hence, even though the Rashtriya Stri Sabha has authorised me to make collections in the Northern part of the city, neither do I expect them to hand me over hundreds and thousands for Mahatmaji's Purse, nor do I wish any poor brother or sister to pay anything beyond his or her capacity owing to their love for Mahatmaji and then starve at home. And yet there is no doubt of the people's love for Mahatmaji and an opportunity has now come, to enable them demonstrate it practically in a concrete manner. How best can this be done? I suggest to my friends in the "F" and "G" Wards that every one, male or female, young or old, should contribute at least one pice to the Mahatmaji's Purse, if they have real love for Mahatmaji. Some responsible person in each chawl or building should undertake this "Paisa" collection in his locality. If any one is unable to secure the necessary authority for such collection, I am willing to visit their places personally for collection, by appointment. Will friends help me in this?

Those who wish to pay in the "G" Ward can see me in the "G" Ward D. C. C.'s office, opposite Hasali Tank, Dadar, till 9 a.m. every day. Those in the "F" Ward can pay me at 21, Aimai Building, (1st Floor) near Parel Tram Terminus between 7 and 8 p.m. daily.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM,

Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, April 2.

SHI...

ARRIV...

S S Anniston City, Doyle...
S S Varsova, Oliver, Bus...
S S Barpeta, Boedie, Busreh...
S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durb...

DEPARTURES.

April ...

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load ... Saturday:—

Steamer Andijk for Calcutta.
Steamer Izabran, for Antwerp.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain A E Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3698 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The B S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1831 tons, Captain J Cunningham, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 5.

S S Devanha for London:—8 bales Lamb skin, H A M Shawl, 20 bundles woollen carpet, E Aghai off; 2 bundles woollen carpet, A H Valli off; 20 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co., 6 bales sheep skin, Y. Madhowji and Co. 20 bales cow hides, Y Madhavji and Co., 20 bales goat skins, N H and H Essa; 55 bales hemp, D M Dungaji.

S S Devanha for Antwerp:—30 bales hemp, D M Dungaji; 60 cwt. gum karaya, M N Shah; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co., 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Devanha for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Malwa for London:—51 cwt samtadar fibs, W and A Graham and Co.; 105 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 72 cwt Indian chutney, M K Jinsawalla; 4 bales cotton carpet, H Vadsam; 2 bales cotton carpet, D Chetaram.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2600 cwt rape seed Strauss and Co.; 55 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Hadindia Cotton Co., 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Negoca for Naples:—250 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.; 1000 cwt myrobolams, F F Campbell and Co. 2001 cwt myrobollam, B Dunji and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co. 1245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Izabran for Marseilles:—3850 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Cochrane for Dunkirk:—229 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co. 160 bales cotton, Alli Bros.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros.; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 1600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Nagaya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1400 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—213 bales cotton G Karabjia Ld. 735 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 5.

S S Libenfels from Hamberg, Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—30 cask sugar of lead, 20 cases cotton underware, 10 cases ordinary cutlary, 149 cases brass circle, 150 cases beer, 10 cases boric acid, 50 cases tiles, 50 cases aloes, 116 cases lamp parts, 35 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases burlin wool, 100 cases rivets, 48 cases toys, 16 cases lead pencils, 244 cases spirits, 10 cases earthenware, 20 cases oil stove, 18 cases paper ware, 200 cases plates, 25 cases padlock, 26 cases carlions, 30 cases amourses, 879 drums sudium sulphite, 165 D/bags granulated sugar, 600 bags soda ash, 188 bundles copper sheets, 36 cases paper, 536 bales paper, 108 cases hurrican lantern, 67 bundles hurricane lantern, 449 packages hurrican lantern 108 cask dry aniline colour, 176 cases dry aniline colour, 15 cases colour, 50 cases safety fuses 175 cask safety fuses, 200 casks discromate of soda, 304 cask chlorate of potash, 170 cask aniline salt, 209 cask aniline colour, 141 cases aniline colour, 20 kegs cement, 52 bales packing paper, 400 bundles yellow metal square, 631 cases dyeing material, 450 drums dyeing material.

From London:—250 bundles Y M sheets, 125 bundles, Y M squares, 52 bales paper, 11 drums chlorate of zinc, 1000 D/bags granulated sugar, 25196 bags sugar, 3074 pieces copper ingots.

From Antwerp:—230 kegs hydro sulphite of soda dry, 600 cask alizarine paste, 15 cask dyes paste, 300 kegs dyes paste, 750 cases vegetable fat, 127 cases dyes dry, 15 cask dyes dry, 200 kegs dyes dry, 200 kegs dyes dry, 45 drums dyes dry, 10 cases packing paper 393 dyeing material, 625 cask dying material.

From Bremen:—60 cases dry aniline colour, 170 sanges acetic acid, 80 cases rice starch, 300 cases bottled beer, 11 cases enamelled cassin, 10 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases antimony salt, 300 cases school slates, 80 cases rivets, 28 crates earthenware, 350 bundles copper sheets.

S S Sumatra Maru from Osaka.. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—10 cases stripped twill, 19 cases marce, bleach yarn, 25 cases Red T. cloth, 10 cases stripped check, 40 cases match boxes, 40 cases enamelled spoon, 15 cases sulphur matches, 75 bales grey cotton yarn, 140 bales grey cotton drill, 100 bales grey cotton sheeting, 125 bales cotton yarn, 25 bags rice.

From Kobe:—81 cases porcelainware, 79 cases match boxes, 110 cases refined caniphor, 10 cases enamelled ware, 34 cases silk goods, 15 cases bamboo ware, 29 cases wooden ware, 10 cases strip, cotton drill, 25 packages red manganese oxide, 75 packages refined sulphur, 100 bales match sticks, 300 bales grey cotton sheeting, 30 cask match chemical, 10 bags match chemicals.

From Moji:—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—300 packages cassian, 51 packages sugar candy, 110 cases wet preserved ginger, 20 cases dry preserved ginger, 27 bundles China roots.

From Eaulon:—200 bales cassia, 200 bales cassia.

From Singapore:—25 bundles gum, 160 bundles rattan, 100 bags sago flour, 65 bags poppy seed, 104 bags betel nut, 20 cases mace.

From Penang:—155 bags pearl tapioca, 25 bales patch leaves.

From Colombo:—650 bags arcanut, 71 half chest black tea, 16 kegs white lead paint, 24 bales cotton waste, 30 cases milk, 20 cases zinc oxide.

...RKETS.

...DEN AND CO.'S ...EPORT.

NEW YORK, March 6.

...e general tendency of the mar... the week has again been down... ...ith no special reason except that ...ling on every slight hptsrn has been ...reater volume than could be absorbed in ...e absence of any important speculative demand; as he has been so often, general sentiment has become nearly as bearish as it was bullish when prices were about nine cents a pound higher three months ago. The selling, in addition to further liquidation of commitments in futures, seems to have come largely from dry-goods circles against the stocks of textiles as the holders gradually be. came discouraged and there has also been some selling of spots by the Co-operative Associations, furnishing a further supply of contracts; speculative short selling has also been increasing, as it always does after drastic declines, and yesterday there was considerable pressure of that character. The result of all this is that the technical position of the market has become very strong, and a sharp advance would probably follow any really bullish development such as a compromise averting the Lancashire lockout, decided imminence of a European settlement, continued heavy exports, or further unfavourable weather for new crop preparations.

So far, those preparations are backward and the time has arrived when each week will count. Without accepting all reports that are circulated, we think it may be said that the delay in plowing, etc., ensures a late start in some early planting regions, while in the later sections there is still ample time, provided they have reasonably favourable weather from now on. Scattered reports of acreage expectations do not point to a large increase, and it may even be doubted whether the increases in Texas and Oklahoma will do much more than offset the decreases that are being talked of elsewhere. The decline of, roughly, 25 per cent in the price of cotton since December has undoubtedly modified to some extent the views of those who had intended to plant heavily, as, whether right or wrong, the idea is very prevalent that in boll-weevil territory cotton rising will not pay unless something like 30 cents a pound can be counted on.

With the probability that supplies at the end of this season will be somewhere around the "irreducible minimum," a reasonable requirement for next year for consumption alone, leaving the world bare of cotton again, in August, 1925, would be 12,500,000 bales, whilt to furnish even a moderate reserve supply against future contigencies, another million bales would be very welcome. It is not prudent in the cotton market to say that anything is impossible, but the following table will show that past history does not warrant counting on such results. A crop of 12,500,000 Bales would mean in increase over this year of 25 per cent, which has only been seen four times in 30 years, while the requirement for a crop of 13,500,000 Bales, or an increase of 339 1/3 per cent, has only been seen three times.

Crop of Year	Bales	Crop of Year Before	Percentage Increase	Decrease
1894	9,901	7,493	32	
1895	7,161	9,901		28
1896	8,533	7,161	19	
1897	10,898	8,533	28	
1898	11,189	10,898	3	
1899	9,393	11,189		16
1900	10,102	9,393	8	
1901	9,583	10,102		5
1902	10,588	9,583	10	
1903	9,820	10,588		7
1904	13,451	9,820	37	
1905	10,495	13,451		22
1906	12,983	10,495	24	
1907	11,058	12,983		15
1908	13,086	11,058	18	
1909	10,073	13,086		23
1910	11,568	10,073	15	
1911	15,553	11,568	34	
1912	13,489	15,553		13
1913	13,983	13,489	4	
1914	15,906	13,983	14	
1915	11,068	15,906		30
1916	11,364	11,068	3	
1917	11,248	11,364		1
1918	11,906	11,248	6	
1919	11,326	11,906		5
1920	13,270	11,326	17	
1921	7,977	13,270		40
1922	9,729	7,978	22	
1923	10,080†	9,729	4	

†Bureau Estimate.

We believe the world will soon realize that higher prices will again be seen before long, and we advise buying while the market is in this hesitating mood.

Coffee:—The greater part of the week was without special interest owing to the holidays in Brazil, but yesterday private cables showed continued firmness and a sharp advance took place here. There is nothing new to be said as to the probable course of prices. Supplies of contract coffee continue to dwindle here and our market is far below replacement values. For some time at least, it seems useless to expect any relaxation of Brazilian restrictions, so that higher prices would seem to be indicated.

Sugar:—The market has been irregular, but there seems to be a good deal for sale on slight rallies, with refiners buying only moderately, as demand for the refined product is rather slack. It looks as if the price level were about right for the present based on the known facts and a scalping policy would, doubtless, be advisable. In the long run, we rather think somewhat lower prices may be seen.

The Chicago Market has held within a narrow range on both Wheat and Corn, but sentiment continues to lean toward the bulk side, with the possibility of crop scares before long and the early development of some legislative action. We continue to feel that too much should not be expected in the way of profits for the present and that quick turns are still advisable, preferably buying on slight breaks.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 540.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 140¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 336.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30¾.
London—Paris Frcs. 74.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.20.
London—Rome Liras 96.50.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, April. 4.
Rentes 3 per cent,	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/8
„ 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought and sold—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly bullion shipments	£ 373,322

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 4.
Stockholm	16.30
Christiania	31.43
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	24.76
Belgium	Yesterday's 88.62
Athens	250.50

	London, April 4.
Exchange on London in Paris	74.55
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ „ Italy	98.45

	New York, April 4.
Demand Bills	4.30.60

	London April. 4.
Cuban Sugar April sellers	26/3

	London, April. 5.
Telegraph Transfers	
Bar Gold	(Mutilated)
Bar Silver Spot.	

WAR LOANS ETC

LONDON, April 4.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8+1 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 7/8+ 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 5/8+1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	65 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	56 1/ 1/4

Tone.—Irregular Easier.

	London, April 4
Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
6 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	100 1/2
7 per cent Indian	110 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 4.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	24 1/8

BULLION

Bombay, April 5.

Bar gold ready Rs. 26/2.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/13.

London, April 4.

Bar gold ready £ 4-15-10.
Silver ready d. 32-14.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
India and China bought. China speculators sold. Buyers at the quotations.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 5.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds tax free due 1925 Rs. 103-4.
5½ per cent War Bonds tax free due 1928 Rs. 104-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 97-9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98-9.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77-0.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-0.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 5.

A further sharp advance of 77 to 80 points in old crops and 55 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on continued short covering and general buying. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 32 points up. The market advanced on general buying on unfavourable weather reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th April (6-40 p.m.) as under:—"Market readjusting itself to inherent strength of old crop positions, but advance rather too rapid new crop sales around this level look attractive."

The American markets continue to advance sharply and sentiment there seems to have entirely changed. With renewed unfavourable weather reports and improved conditions about cotton goods trade both in America and Lancashire, the strength of the statistical position which had been almost entirely ignored during the recent decline now appears to be reflecting again. We consider that the heavy decline of the past few weeks was unjustified and we look for still higher prices in all markets as the season advances.

In consequence of the further sharp advance, the Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning at Rs. 587 i.e. Rs. 13½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. On general selling the market declined to Rs. 583½. Going up to Rs. 586 the prices further gave way to Rs. 584 on Jobbers and Shroffs selling. Around this level Bull Operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 587. But the market again dropped and closed at Rs. 584 on selling by Jobbers. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 585½ and closed weak at Rs. 578 on selling by Offices and Japanese firms.

Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 573 and fluctuating within very narrow limits declined to Rs. 571½ on Japan Houses selling. But again improved to Rs. 574 on general buying and closed at Rs. 571½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 578 and dropped to Rs. 576½ on scattered selling. Again recovered to Rs. 579½ on Exporting Houses buying and closed at Rs. 577 at 4 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 538 and Rs. 542 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand for nice Berars, Khandesh and Broach qualities were fairly good, and about 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, April. 5

Fully Good Broach	April/May	578
Fully Good Bengal	May	533
Fully Good Bengal	July	538
Fine Oomra	May	565
Fine Oomra	July	569

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION. SETTLEMENT TATES.

Bombay, April 5

Fully Good Broach	April/May	585
„ „ Bengal	May	530
Fine Oomra	July	544
„ „	May	572
„ „	Juiy	578
Good Southerns	May/June	605

Liverpool, April. 5.

	To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May 17.87+15
Liverpool.	July 17.29+14
	Oct. 15.12+12
	Jan. 14.49+14

Liverpool, April. 4.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian	1000

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot		18.13
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.		21.55
New York 11 a.m.	May	30.06
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	28.96
	Oct.	25.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	30.45
	July	28.92

SHARES.

Bombay, April 5.

There was good speculative enquiry for cotton mill shares which closed firm.

Following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 407/8, Apollo 20/8, By. Cotton 540, By. Dyeing 692/8, Century 382/8, Cent. India 475, Colaba Land 170, Crescent 231/4, Currim 425, David 500, Edw. Sassoon 205, Fazul 827/8, Indian Bleaching 200, Indore Malwa 390, Kohinoor 1070, New Great 371/4, Pearls 516/4, Pabaney 312/8, Phoenix 440 Shapurji 387/8, Simplex 287/8, Swadeshi 496/4, Swan 680, Tata Mill 245, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, By. Burma 283/12, By. Burma M. I. 56/6, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/7, By. Tramway 90/10, By. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 170, New India Ins. 12, Shivrajpur 33/4, Tata Iron Ord. 22/12, Tata Defd. 85, Tata Hydro 715, Scindia Steam 6/6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, Imperial partly paid 355 India 77, Central 25/4, Eastern 79.

	London, April 4
Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 130
National Ex. Divi...	£ 45 1/4
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4.

5 Months	To-day's Price
March	
April	17.86+34
May	17.72+32
June	17.53+30
July	17.15+30
August	16.46+29
September	15.73+26
October	15.00+17
November	14.65+15
December	14.54+14
January	14.35+08
February	14.27+08
March	14.19+07
April	14.14+07

Tone.—Strong

ADDITIONL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

LONDON, April 4.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomra. Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.50

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpoo April, 4.

Months	To-day's price.
April.	—
May.	16.29—89
June.	—
July.	16.83—02
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.80—03
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	14.12—15
Feb.	—
Mar,	—
April.	—
Egyptians—July	20.45

Liverpool April 5.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	
May	17.98+26
June	17.78+23
July	17.40+25
Aug.	
Sept.	15.93+18
Oct.	15.21+21
Nov.	
December	
January	14.58+23
Feb.	
Mar.	14.40+21
April	
Egyptians—May	21.30
July	21.30
Nov.	19.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON STTISTICS.

London. April 4.

Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	52,000
„ Imports	35,000
Stock	783,000
Actual Weekly Sales	46,440
Water Twist	2/3 1/2
Printers Cloth	44/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April. 4.

Months.	To-days price.
April	21.10+45
May	21.10+45
June	21.04+46
July	20.97+47
Aug.	20.67+42
Sept.	20.17+36
Oct.	19.37+19
Nov	18.92+14
December	18.82+14
January	18.72+09

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		6,000
„ Exports to Continent		
Futures at New York		
„ „ „	May	30.35+81
„ „ „	July	29.22+77
„ „ „	October	25.47+55
„ „ „	Dec.	
Spot Cotton at New York		30.60+95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.75+75
Futures „ „	May	30.56+82
„ „ „	July	29.13+79
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined		63 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April. 5.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. May	30.38+03
July	29.16+06
Oct.	25.60+13
Dec.	25.10

New York, April 4

Week's Receipts U.S. Ports	59,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	17,000
„ to France and Continent	53,000
„ „ to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	5,84,000
at Interior Ports	5,77,000

WHEAT.

London, April. 4.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	64/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April May Sellers	41/9
AUSTRALIAN A/M Paid Sellers firmer better trade	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	30/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	44/3
Tone:—Firm more inquiry.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs April shipment Paid	42/3
Wheat Cargo Australian paid per March shipment to France	47

LINSEED.

London, April, 4.

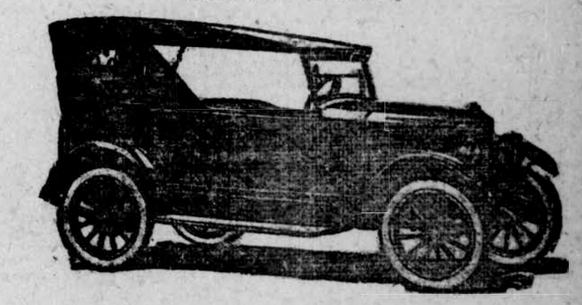
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done Sellers	£ 19 1/8
Tone—Prices higher closing rather easier.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ April Value	36 5/8
„ May./Aug. Paid	36 5/8

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

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Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 4, 1924.

Cotton	10635 Bales
Wheat	4180 Cwts
Linseed	15722 „
Rape etc.,	9088 „
Gingellyseed	1481 „
Poppyseed	83
Groundnuts	1084 „
Castorseed	3269 „
Rice	1632 „
Myrabollams	9537 „
Cottonseed	11637 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2019 „
Juwar	3301 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2215 „
Coal	1284 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
April Sellers	28
July Sellers	24/6
July-Sept Sellers	24
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July-Sept Sellers.	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July-Sept. Sellers	24/4

Tone—Very slow demand.

METALS.

	London	April 4
English best Selected copper		69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B		£ 65 3/8
Copper Braziers		£ 87 1/2
Yellow Metal		£ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter		30 nominal
Corrugated sheets		£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK		237 1/2

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 3/4
Plantation First Latex rape April 12 3/8

COLOURS.

Bombay, April 5.

We have to report a decline in Alizarine. Big packing casks are offered at Rs. 250/275 per cask. Brahama is passing at Rs. 80 per cwt. I. P. is steady at Rs. 90 per cwt. Cow and Lunger are quoted at Rs. 100 per cwt. and they meet with retail business. Directs have limited business. Indenthrine Blue passed at Rs. 4/4/0 per lb. Magenta Crystals and Fast Red meet with usual business at Rs. 5 per lb. Malachite Green and Methyl Violet have poor demand. Metanil Yellow has good business to report at Rs. 2/4/0 per lb. The tone is easy.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 100-0-0 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 100-0-0 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 92-0-0 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1-10-0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4-0-0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.
Sulphuri Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3-0-0 per lb.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 4-0-0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 3 8-0 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-0-0 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue R. S. Rs. 4-4-0 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0 per lb.
Fast red Madras Rs. 5-0-0 per lb.

Riding his horse "Ocean" third in the 10th Royal Hussars race at the Cavalry steeplechase held on Saturday, Prince Henry, the King's third son, won by two lengths. He showed excellent horsemanship. Prince Henry is a cavalry officer.—B.O.W.

Corfu.—On account of defective casting, Lt. Madaren has to obtain a new engine from England. The resumption of his flight will consequently be delayed for ten days.—Reuter.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson of Slad Road, Stroud writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it." . . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

FIRST ROUND.

Bombay Gymkhana (6) beat Bhusawal (0)

The big crowd which turned out to see the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bhusawal Railway Team were disappointed at the performance of the visitors, who were crossed by half a dozen goals. The Gymkhana were able to play Lucas at centre half but Turton did not play owing to a bad leg. Birtwistle who played on the left wing was remarkably good.

The superiority of the local team was evident from the very start of the game when the Gymkhana forwards took charge of the attack. Nicol had a try but the railway custodian effected a save. Soon after Birtwistle was away and his centre resulted in a penalty corner of which Cummings registered the first. Following up with a second on a back pass from Birtwistle within five minutes from the start. The rate of scoring gave the idea that the Bhusawal railwaymen were going to prove worse than the L.C. Recreation Club. The Gymkhana at this period did most of their attack through the left and everytime Birtwistle was away with the ball sending a clear back pass right in front of the railway goal. The Bhusawal forwards who got possession once or twice but want of cohesion made their attack defective. Brett and Reade did much running but were not quite in form the latter missed three good shots at close quarters which might have run the score into two figures. Birtwistle was again responsible for a good centre to Nicol who scored the third goal. The Bhusawal forwards were too clumsy to get past the Gymkhana defence when Lucas played a brilliant game. He showed considerable judgment in lacging and led his forward very well. At lemon time the Gymkhana were three goals up.

The restart saw the visiting team making efforts to break through the Gymkhana defence and when the managed to get past the halves they collapsed before James. The railway forced a penalty corner but were too slow to take the hit. The local quintelle got possession and were again on the offensive. Cummings sent a stiff one to the Bhusawal custodian who managed to stop but before he could effect a clearance Nicol sent into the net. Play was now confined to the Bhusawal area and after pesistent attacks Cummings sent a stinging shot and the ball rolled over the goal line off the goalies pads. People began to lose all interest in the game of this stage and every one including the Bhusawal players were waiting for the final whistle. Nicol was responsible for the sixth goal which was scored just before the final whistle.

The teams were:—

Gymkhana:—Ireland, King and James; Rainsford, Lucas and Moss; Brett, Reade, Nicol, Cummings, and Birtwistle.

Bhusawal:—Jamardhan; Wynn and George; Patman, W. Gurr and Sargen; Daddy S. Gurr, Perreira, Pandurang and Chowk.

Referees:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Kapadia.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Customs Vs. Poona Rifles.

To-day's game between the above teams will be interesting to watch. While the Customs are the best local side, the Poona Rifles include five of the old Poona Rangers.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, April 5.

THE AMAZONS CUP. Distance about four furlongs.

Major Long's LADY JOAN, 40 yards, Miss Buckley 1
Capt. Warren's RABBIT II, 39 yards, Mrs. Phillips 2
Capt. Warren's RABBIT I, Miss Morrison ... 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 22.

THE PLUMPTON HURDLES. Distance about 1¼ Miles. over 6 flights.

Capt Johnson Cole and Capt. Kerr's BAW BAW 100-3. Capt. Martin 1
Capt. Marshall's THERESA 10-6, Capt. Gamble 2
Capt. Barker's LARIGOT 9-10 Major Rennie 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 9.

THE PUNJAB LIGHT HORSE RACE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Corporal Hull's JOKER, 65 yards, Kesoe 1
Sergt. Major Kehoe's FLYING FOX 95 yards, Fletcher 2
Trooper Fletcher's DUN ROBIN, 100 yards, Roberts 3
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 8 6 and Rs. 6.

THE DESERT HANDICAP. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Capt. Gamble's AXIS 10 stone, Owner 1
Mr. Shaw's CORONATION 9-4 Mr. McCarthy 2
Major Long's GREY COTTON 8-0 Hardman 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

THE MILITARY PLATE. Distance about 4 furlongs.

70th Battery's GEORGE 60 yds, Carter 1
70th Battery's BUSTY, 60 yards, Dickens ... 2
Sergt. Brown's DEMPSEY 35 yards, Owner 3
Tote paid:Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 5, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.

THE CHAKLALA HANDICAP. Distance about 4 furlongs 41 yards.

Mrs. McCreath's LEILA 8-7 Amir Khan ... 1
Capt. Gamble's LADY VIOLA 10-8 Owner ... 2
Chandhi Fateh Mahomed's AHMED ARAB 9-4 Sardar Ali 2*
*Dead Heat.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 8, 5, and Rs. 11.

THE C. B. STAKES. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Hiptullahboy's GWYNEWOOD 7-11 Wally 1
Mrs. Steel's CUIRASSER 9-12 Colonel Steel 2
Mr. Pearelal's CREDIT 10-6 Mr. Roberts 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 30 and Rs. 5.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Capt. Ainsley and Capt. Jaff's PEGGY PRIMROSE 12-0, Capt. Gamble 1
Mr. Osborne's BEAVER 10, Mr. McCarthy ... 2
Sergt. Proport's SPIDER 9-8 Colonel Steel ... 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

LONDON, April 5.

The 'Varsity race was rowed in sunshine with a very light north-easterly breeze. Water was smooth. Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey station. Oxford rowing at a slightly faster stroke led at the start, but at the milepost Cambridge were slightly ahead, their time being 4 minutes 4 seconds. Cambridge then rowing beautifully held the advantage of a length at Hammersmith-Bridge, which they reached in 7 minutes 36 seconds and were three lengths ahead at Chiswick Church in 11 minutes 28 seconds. Soon after, Oxford spurted and gained in leaders, but they were ragged in their work. Cambridge reached Barnes Bridge in 15 minutes 31 seconds and were two and a half lengths ahead. Ultimately they won easily by four and a half lengths.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is officially announced that Cambridge won by four and a half lengths, their time being 18 minutes 41 seconds.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

This racewas the 76th of the series, of which Oxford has won 40 and Cambridge 35, one race having resulted in a dead heat.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 5.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal two, Burnley nil; Birmingham four, Newcastle one; Blackburn one, Nottingham one; Bolton W. nil, Preston nil; Everton nil, Cardiff City nil; Huddersfield one, Aston V. nil; Manchester City one, Chelsea nil; Notts County nil, Sheffield United two; Sunderland three, Middlesbro' two; Tottenham one, Liverpool one; West Brom nil, West Ham nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool one, Leeds United one; Bristol City three, Stockport nil; Coventry City five, Oldham two; Crystal Palace one, Bury nil; Derby County two, Port Vale nil; Fulham one, Leicester City nil; Hull City one, Barnsley two; Nelson one, Bradford City one; The Wednesday five, South Shields nil; Southampton five, Clapton Orient nil; Stoke three, Manchester United nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth nil, Newport C. one; Charlton one, Luton Town one, Gillingham three, Southend two; Merthyr Town one, Reading one; Northampton one, Exeter City nil; Norwich C. one, Brighton nil; Plymouth one, Millwall one; Queen's Park three, Aberdare nil; Swansea Town nil, Portsmouth nil; Swindon Town nil, Bristol R. nil; Watford nil, Brentford one.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow two, Wolverhampton two; Bradford four, Wigan Borough nil; Darlington three, New Brighton one; Doncaster three, Hartlepools one; Lincoln City two, Walsall nil; Rochdale three, Halifax Town nil; Match between Rotherham and Crewe was not played. Southport three, Grimsby Town nil; Tranmere nil, Chesterfield nil; Wrexham one, Accrington nil; Durham C. four, Ashington nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Morton two, Airdrieonians one; Queen's Park one, Aberdeen nil; Raith Rovers four, Kilmarnock one; Rangers two, Hibernians one; St. Mirren one, Partick Thistle two; Celtic three, Ayr United nil; Clydebank nil, Motherwell two; Dundee three, Clyde one; Hamilton two, Third Lanark nil; Hearts three, Falkirk one.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, April 5.

The following are the results of Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Aberavon thirty-four, Bridgwater five; Bristol twelve, Harlequins thirteen; Devonport Services twenty-two, Old Blues twenty two; Leicester fourteen, Richmond seventeen; Match between Liverpool and Bradford was not played. Abertillery four, Pontypool nil; Cross Keys seventeen, Bath eight; Birkenhead Park twenty, Blackheath nine; Newport fourteen, Cardiff twelve; Llanelly fourteen, Swansea nil; London Irish three, London Scottish three; Neath twenty, Plymouth five.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PROV. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 4.

At a meeting of the Ahmednagar Liberal League held during this week it was resolved that the Bombay Liberal Provincial Conference should be held at Ahmednagar in May 1924—the dates to be fixed later on after consulting the leaders in Bombay and several other places in the Presidency. The necessary committee for collecting funds and making preparations has been appointed and the work has begun in right earnest. The office holders of the local Liberal League are visiting Bombay, Poona and other cities in order to ensure the success of the Conference. All the patriotic and staunch Liberals all over the Presidency, interested in the cause of liberalism will, it is earnestly hoped, wholeheartedly co-operate. Donations and suggestions, if any, may be sent to Messrs. H. G. Parkhe and G. T. Dhaneshwar, Secretaries of the 3rd Bombay Liberal Provincial Conference, Ahmednagar.

"THE GOVERNOR'S SALOON."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's leaderette "The Governor's Saloon" you refer to the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson's statement that "Mahatma Gandhi also travelled in "special trains", and you state that Mahatma Gandhi has never travelled in "special trains", as suggested by Sir Hugh Stephenson. Your contradiction, I may say, is not wholly based on facts. As far as I remember, Mahatma Gandhi had travelled on one or two occasions in special trains, in Sindh during his extensive campaign of 1920-21. Sir Hugh Stephenson is not the only person to criticise Mahatma Gandhi; but one of the Mahatma's correspondents had heckled him and bluntly asked whether that was one of the qualifications for Mahatmaship. I regret I have not the issue of "Young India" at hand, to give precisely the answer that Mahatma Gandhi gave to this correspondent in his own inimitable style with that tinge of humour, of which the Mahatma is a master, unchallenged. I however recollect that the Mahatma admits of having committed the great "sin" of travelling in a special train, in order to save a great deal of his precious time, owing to very scanty service of trains in that part of the country. Of course I do not wish to defend Sir Hugh Stephenson, and men of his calibre, who make much ado of nothing, but I simply want to correct your statement.—Yours, etc.

X.

5121.

CONGRESS FINANCES.

TILAK SWARAJ FUNDS ACCOUNT.

HOW MONEY WAS SPENT.

(The Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee at a recent meeting directed the General Secretaries to issue a brief statement in popular form about the monies collected and spent by the Congress during the last three years. The secretaries beg to issue the following statement in compliance with the above direction):—

The All India Congress Committee have taken considerable pains to publish detailed audited accounts of all collections and expenditure of the central office and of the Provincial Congress Committees. None the less there appears to be considerable misapprehension and enquiries and occasional references in the press indicate that many people are ignorant of these accounts and do not know how the money was collected or spent. Mention is frequently made of the crore of rupees collected in 1921 and there appears to be an impression that this money was brought together at one central place and then spent or distributed. This is not so. The money collected by each Provincial Congress Committee was largely kept by it and spent in its own province according to its needs. A part of it however was sent as the provincial quota to the All India Congress Committee.

Audited accounts of the Tilak Swarajya Fund of the central office and the different provinces together with the All India Congress Committee's auditor's inspection report are prepared annually and placed before the All India Committee. These accounts and statements for 1921 and 1922 were published in book form and widely distributed amongst members and Congress Committees and the press. Similar detailed accounts for 1923 have also been prepared. They are being printed and so soon as they are ready they will be widely distributed. Any person who is interested in these accounts or desires to refer to details should see these printed statements at the office of any Provincial Congress Committee. Our object here is merely to give a rough idea of the Congress finances to the average person who is not well versed in understanding balance sheets or has not got the time or inclination to study the detailed accounts.

INCOME OF CONGRESS.

The income of the Congress is principally derived from the four anna membership subscription and from donations to the Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. Membership fees are retained in the province and are usually divided between the Provincial Committee, the District Committee and the local committee. No part of these fees goes to the All India Committee.

The main source of income in the past has been donations to the Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. These donations were of two kinds:—

(1) *General donations*—Subscribed by donors without indicating any specific object on which the money was to be spent. The Provincial Congress Committees had the discretion to spend this money on any department of Congress activity, e.g. general propaganda and organisation, national education, khaddar, removal of untouchability, etc.

(2) *Specific Grants.*—These were earmarked by donors for particular objects. The car-marking in some cases was general, as for instance for khaddar or national education, and sometimes it was for a particular institution, like a vidapitha, or a national school. In the latter case the money often went direct to the particular institution, or was kept by the local Congress committee, and did not come into the hands of the Provincial Congress Committee, who exercised only a general supervision.

The All India Congress Committee's quota of the Tilak Swarajya Fund collections was originally fixed in 1921 at 25 per cent. Subsequently in 1922 it was reduced to 5 per cent. This quota of 25 per cent or 5 per cent. however was only taken from the general collections and not from the earmarked items. Thus no part of the specific ear-marked grants came to the central fund of the All India Committee. They were kept entirely either by the Provincial Committee or the local committee, or as mentioned above, by the institution concerned. Details about these specific grants can be seen in the provincial or local accounts. The All India Committee could only supervise or check generally by means of the auditor the expenditure and accounting of these funds. A great part of these specific items were utilised for capital expenditure, e.g. buildings for schools and colleges, and also for running expenses of educational institutions.

Thus it will be seen that the All India Congress Committee is chiefly concerned with the general collections, 25 per cent. of which in 1921 and 5 per cent. subsequently, came into its coffers. The remaining 75 per cent. (or 95 per cent.) was usually divided up in varying proportions fixed by each Provincial Congress Committee between the District or local committee and the Provincial Committee. The recommendation made by the Working Committee in 1921 was that, except in the case of big cities, 50 per cent. should be left with the districts and 25 per cent. should go to the province.

The major part of the collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, including the famous crore, was made in 1921 and we shall therefore deal with this year separately. According to the report of the auditors a sum of rupees one crore and thirteen lakhs roughly was promised in 1921 and one crore one lakh and sixty-four thousand were actually collected by the end of 1921. Out of these collections rupees sixty four lakhs and thirty thousand were for the general fund, and rupees thirty seven lakhs were collected for specific ear-marked items.

BOMBAYS CONTRIBUTION.

Special mention has to be made of the city of Bombay. Of the crore and thirteen lakhs promised in 1921, Bombay's contribution was nearly thirty-eight lakhs—twenty one lakhs being for the general fund and seventeen lakhs for specific ear-marked items. Out of these thirty-eight lakhs, actual collections in Bombay in 1921 amounted to thirty-five and a half lakhs. In view of the large collections in Bombay it was decided to treat them not as purely provincial collections to be spent in Bombay only but as All India collections, to be spent in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Working Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Trustees were appointed to deal with the Bombay collections and in the beginning of 1922 they had about twenty lakhs with them out of the general collections, besides the ear-marked collections.

The All-India Committee received about thirteen lacs from the Provincial Committees in 1921 as their 25 per cent. quota of the general collections. Nearly half of this amount—six lacs and nine thousand rupees—was given by the All-India Committee in the shape of grants to the different provinces for various purposes, e. g. spinning and weaving, rupees two lacs eighty-eight thousand; famine and other relief, rupees ninety thousand; national education, rupees fifty thousand; ashrams, rupees forty thousand; depressed classes, rupees twenty-six thousand; Malabar relief and a large number of unclassified sums, rupees one lac fifteen thousand. Thus at the end of 1921 the All-India Congress Committee had a balance of about seven lacs left. The various Provincial Congress Committees also had belances totalling up to about eight lacs at the end of 1921.

It will thus be seen that out of rupees sixty-four lacs and thirty thousand collected for the general fund, twenty lacs were the savings of the Bombay Provincial Committee at the end of 1921, about eight lacs were held by the other Provincial Committees and rupees seven lacs were held by the All India Congress Committee—a total saving of about rupees thirty five lacs by the end of 1921. The balance of twenty-nine and a quarter lacs was spent all over India by the All India Committee as well as the different provincial and local committees in the course of the year in the various activities of the Congress.

KHADDAR BOARD.

In the year 1922 and 1923 the total collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund amounted to about rupees twenty-three lacs—of this rupees six and a half lacs were for the general fund and rupees sixteen and a half lacs for ear-marked items. As we have mentioned above the All-India Committee's quota out of the general fund was reduced to 5 per cent. in 1922. The All-India Congress Committee thus only received about rupees ninety-eight thousand as its quota in these two years and the balance remained with and was spent by the provincial and local committees. The Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund in Bombay made large grants and loans amounting to rupees eight and a half lacs for khaddar work. They gave five lacs to the All-India Khaddar Board and three lacs to the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee and Rs. 40,000 for khaddar work in Hyderabad (Dn.) They also ear-marked almost the entire amount in their possession for various educational and other purposes. The All-India Committee has also made a large grant of rupees six lacs to the All-India Khaddar Board, and grants to provinces for various purposes amounting to rupees one lac and a half and loans amounting to rupees fifty-five thousad.

At the end of 1923 the amount held by the All-India Congress Committee was rupees eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighteen; by the Bombay Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund was rupees seven lacs and eleven thousand, (but all this is earmarked now); and by the various Provincial Congress Committees about rupees two lacs. The All-India Khaddar Board held rupees four lacs thirty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty eight.

The figures we have given in the preceding paragraph do not include amounts due under loans advanced etc. Sums totalling Rs 90,000 have been advanced by the All India Congress Committee to the three Provincial Committees of the United Provinces (Rs. 40,000); Hindustani Central Provinces (Rs. 35,000); and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 15,000). Many other minor sums are also due to the All India Committee on account of Congress delegation fees etc. The All-India Khaddar Board has also advanced considerable sums to various Provincial Committees and other organisations for khaddar work. A total sum of rupees six lacs eighty five thousand was advanced thus by this Board by the end of 1923. This sum included four lakhs advanced to the Gujrat Provincial Committee; one lac to the Behar Provincial Congress Committee; Rs. 50,000 each to Andhra and Karnatak Provincial Congress Committees and smaller sums to Kerala Rs. 15,000; Utkal Rs. 10,000; Assam 10,000; and Sind Rs. 5,000.

EXPENDITURE.

Thus taking the figures for the past three years we have a total income of nearly rupees one hundred and twenty-five lacs for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Out of this a little less than rupees seventy-one lacs were for the general fund and nearly rupees fifty-four lacs for ear-marked items. (We are not here including the sums received for Congress membership and various minor sources of income. As we have stated above the Congress membership fees are entirely spent in the province or district where the member resides). These rupees seventy-one lacs were chiefly spent as follows:—over twenty-seven lacs for khaddar and over five and three-fourth lacs for education (both these items are in addition to the ear-marked expenditure under these heads.) Rupees thirty-two and three-fourth lacs were spent chiefly by the Provincial Congress Committees and their subordinate committees all over India in various Congress activities) e.g. organisation, famine relief, floods, volunteers, removal of untouchability, temperance, etc. The All India Congress Committee received about fourteen lacs in all as their quota during the three years. Out of this six lacs were granted to the Khaddar Board and most of the balance of eight lacs was given back to the various provinces in the shape of grants.

The chief heads of expenditure during the last three years have been khaddar and national education. The amount spent on khaddar works is however largely represented by the stocks and other assets held by the All India Khaddar Board and the various provincial committees. National universities in Gujrat, United Provinces, Punjab, Maharashtra, Behar, etc., and the numerous national schools all over the country have consumed a large amount. Particulars of other grants are given in the published accounts.

We may mention that out of rupees fifty four lacs which have been given for specific ear-marked objects rupees twenty-two lacs are invested in immoveable properties, trusts, valuable securities etc. and the income accruing from them is spent on the objects named.

To those who are interested in further details we would again recommend a study of the audited statements published by the All India Congress Committee.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM GALLOWS.

SIKH YOUTHS ACQUITTED ON RETRIAL.

Before Mr. Justice Rajiji and a special jury, the trial of two Sikh youths, Kabul Singh Indarsingh (20) and Jagat Singh Narayan Singh (19), on a charge of murder, came to an close on the 4th inst. in the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. These youths had been arrested in Aden in connection with the murder in November of a Sikh tahdsman of the 9-14 Punjab Regiment stationed there. They were tried before the Session Judge Aden and tares assessors. All the three assessors found the accused not guilty, but the Judge disagreeing with them convicted the youths and sentenced them to be hanged, though he could discover absolutely no motive for the crime.

The sentences were referred to the local High Court for confirmation. Mr S. G. Asankar instructed by Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for both the accused. Their lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah set aside the conviction and sentence on the ground that the Sessions Judge of Aden had committed an irregularity in the trial in not recording the statements of the accused.

The Government then directed that a retrial should take place in the Bombay High Court, as the regiment to which the accused belonged had in the meantime been transferred to India. The trial was held on the 3rd and 4th inst. before Mr. Justice Rajiji and a special jury. Mr. V. F. Vieji appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Advocate-General and Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the defence. The jury by 8 to 1 brought a verdict of "not guilty" against the accused, which verdict was accepted by his lordship and both the youths who had once been condemned to death were acquitted at last.

YERAVDA ASYLUM.

SANJ VARTMAN'S SPLENDID SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the Yeravda Asylum there are one hundred and ten Parsis suffering from mental aberration and lunacy. A Parsi lady paid visits and discovered that these unfortunate persons needed spiritual succour. She made an appeal to her Parsi co religionists, and the proprietors of the "Sanj-Vartaman" Messrs. Rustom Vatcha-Gandhy and Co., took up the matter, opened the columns of their Paper; started with their own donation; and after great pains collected a sum of Rs. 18,500. It was proposed by the lady, that the sum be kept apart, and that out of the proceeds arrangements should be made for a Parsi Priest to visit the Asylum regularly and offer the requisite prayers on spot to sooth the minds of the afflicted. This is healing by Manthra—Mantra spiritual euphony. Messrs. Vatcha-Gandhy's have made the requisite arrangements; have handed over to the Parsi Panchayett of Bombay securities worth Rs. 18,500 and have done a splendid service to that unfortunate section of humanity.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The personnel of the new Bandra Municipal Board was supposed to be an efficient one from which something better than from the preceding one could be expected. But there are unfortunately certain disappointing indications already manifest.

On the 29th March I had occasion to make a special study of the main road of Bandra—the Hill Road. This road was covered with a deep layer of slush all throughout its length. Such a sight is seldom seen even during heavy rains, and is due to the extravagant waste of water and labour in watering the roads which seems to be done nowadays with a vengeance, perhaps to make up for past negligence.

It would be well if the new Board gave up the old idea that it is only a deliberative body and had no right to interfere with the doings of the Municipal executive. The executive on the contrary, ought to be under the supervision and control of the Board and if this is not the case the executive will care little how much of the valuable money of the people is wasted I hope the new Board will think over the contents of this letter and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

MAHADEO B. SAWANT.

BOMB... SU...

ENGAGE...

TO-DAY.

Intermediate Exam. in Agricultur... Exam. Results, University Hall, Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival at, departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubl.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-50	9- 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 7 (Mon) Sunrise 6h, 28m; Sunset 6h, 54m.
Apl 8 (Tues) Sunrise 6h, 28m; Sunset 6h, 54m.
Apl 9 (Wed) Sunrise 6h, 27m; Sunset 6h, 54m.
Apl 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h, 26m; Sunset 6h, 55m.
Apl 11 (Fri) Sunrise 6h, 25m; Sunset 6h, 55m.
Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h, 24m; Sunset 6h, 55m.
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h, 24m; Sunset 6h, 56m.
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h, 23m; Sunset 6h, 56m.
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h, 22m; Sunset 6h, 56m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan "Macnaughton" left Liverpool on the evening of the 3rd.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Parsi Hindu Sabha 22 Christians from the village Vedach in Taluka Jambusar were converted to Hinduism at Broach centre of the Sabha during the month of March.

MODERN BUILDING METHODS.

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held at the Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, tomorrow, (Tuesday) at 7 p.m., when a cinema film "Modern Methods of Building Construction" will be shown and a short lecture on "Modern Tendencies of Constructional Engineering" will be delivered by Mr. I. Oesterblom. Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhya Esqu, chairman of the Bombay Association, will preside at the meeting, which will be open to all engineers, architects and builders irrespective of whether they are members of the Institution of Engineers.

PHATARPEKAR'S INSTITUTE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Sawantwadi donated to the Phatarpekar's Institute of Agriculture Rupees one thousand for the benefit of the agriculturists of the Sawantwadi State.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Sessions of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Surat in the last week of this month. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta M.A.LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., will preside.

IN AID OF GANDHI PURSE.

PLAY BY SARSWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

In aid of the Khadi Purse Fund, the Saraswat Mahila Samaj staged on Saturday night at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalya the one-act play "Samaj Seva" (public service) written by one of the members of the Mahila Samaj itself. Two performances were given on the same day, and the respectable amount about Rs. 500 was collected for presentation to the Mahatma. The play is a topical one and touched the many social and political problems with which the destinies of this country are so intimately connected. The points most emphasised in this small drama are these—that for the uplift of this country public service of a catholic kind is required and that it does not lie in mere speech-making, but something else besides, that social service was not to be confined to particular classes, but that it must embrace the masses also; that service to the humble and the lowly was of even greater importance than the service of the rich, though both were equally necessary. The ground work of the play is based on Mahatmaji's teachings—his four-fold constructive programme and the whole piece is full of wit and humour and instruction. The central principles on which the plot is based are self-sacrifice and patriotism. The play was well staged and much appreciated by the audience.

Owing to the prevalance of plague in Lahore and the rapid spread of the epidemic in different quarters of the city the Syndicate of the Punjab University has decided to postpone the Intermediate and Degree Examination of the University which were to have been commenced from 15 April upto 12th May.—(A. P.)

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PAREL, BOMBAY.
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BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
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NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1924.

HOPE, NOT DESPAIR.

Some time ago we wrote an article on the aims of Indian nationalism, pointing out the manifest advantage for England in an early settlement of India's reasonable claim, now that an English Labour Government (with views, as advertised, on self-determination) was confronted with an Indian leader so wise and reasonable as Mahatma Gandhi. It was an uncompromising statement of the Non-Cooperator's point of view, called forth by the patronising advice to Indians gratuitously proffered by a Mr. Graham Pole, a member of the Labour Party. With some idea of sowing useful seed, we sent some copies of that article to friends in England. The effect has been surprising. One friend, a red hot Labourite, has written to complain that the ten copies which we sent to him are not enough; he wants at least 250! Another friend, a Labour intellectual, declares that we should by no means be content with such a trifling propaganda, and offers us the hospitality of the columns of a well-known intellectual weekly for the statement of a point of view so new and startling. He says that the prevailing impression (among enlightened people!) is that the "success of the Swarajists" will mean wholesale murder, rapine, loot and every kind of horrors. And yet another friend (a Tory) writes to say that, if the view expressed by us is really that of Non-Cooperators, we ought to throw up everything and come at once to London when he will arrange for us a series of lectures to touch influential people. He further suggests that if Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers were to come to England and speak freely, it would do much good, since no-one then could say that their proposals were without authority!

We ask our readers just to try to understand what all this means. The article we sent expressed the ordinary views of Non-Cooperators, which to us in India are quite commonplace. We had taken it for granted that they must be known in England, failing to make allowance for the enormous power of misrepresentation wielded by the Anglo-Indian Press and by our so-called "Liberal" and "Moderate" brethren who support the views of Anglo-India when they visit England. We are not in love with foreign propaganda—the very word has a Satanic sound—but there should be reason in all things, and it is unreasonable to endure such hideous misrepresentation in so vital a direction without protest. Why should not Mahatma Gandhi go to England to complete his convalescence? There may be reasons which we do not know. We only ask the question, feeling sure that, if he did go, in the present state of English politics, he would not only have a wonderful reception but could also solve the Indian problem for a century to come.

The English have an altogether false idea about the state of India, which never was so full of hope as it is now. They are told by those most interested in preserving old abuses that her state is desperate, and only being kept from ruin by the valiant efforts of a little band of "loyal" British and their Indian hangers-on. If the English people could be told that they are assisting at the birth of a great nation, they would feel the hope which every Indian worthy of the name feels when he sees his country rising into conscious life. They must be told that, there is no more hopeful region in the British Commonwealth to-day than this great Indian Empire struggling up to man's estate. Since when have English people been accustomed to regard the dawn of freedom for three hundred millions of human beings as a matter for despair? Let the Congress see to it that the glad news of hope for India is carried to the English people speedily in terms of brotherhood.

CONSTITUTION-MONGERING.

With the advent of a Labour Government in England and the Swarajists in the Assembly there has been a plethora of ready-made constitutions for India prepared by amiable old gentlemen in London and benevolent old ladies in Madras. While the I. L. P. or the "Daily Herald" support the Swarajist demand for a round table Conference Imperialists and Conventionists do not feel satisfied with such modest proposals. They are out to be Hamilton, Madison and Durham—all rolled into one. It is a self-imposed task highly stimulating for those who undertake it particularly when it is done in the name of the people of India. For the present let us leave the Conventionists alone, for nobody except themselves takes them very seriously. Sir Frederick Lugard, however, is busy advocating his pet scheme for federalising India while Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey writes in a similar strain in a recent issue of the "Spectator." We welcome these bold excursions into the realm of constitution-mongering less for their intrinsic merits than for the recognition of the necessity of an immediate and radical change which they imply. Mr. Strachey, indeed, though a Conservative, is more Liberal than a Liberal Viceroy and more progressive than a Socialist Secretary of State in that he does not believe that the latter's "refusal to consider the proposals of a Conference is justified" and sees no harm "in a conference at a round or square table" to sketch a plan for Indian self rule. And forthwith Mr. Strachey proceeds to submit his plan which we published the other day in these columns. Both Mr. Strachey and Sir Frederick are warm supporters of a federal solution for India and both of them suggest the United States, Australia and Canada as their models. In a way this is refreshing for we have been taught to believe that self-Government means only the British kind of parliamentary government. But we should not forget that there is no federal type of Government *par excellence* and even the illustrative models cited by these writers differ enormously from one another according to different conditions and needs. That brings us to another point, namely, that in all cases of transplantation of political institutions there is a danger of applying facile constitutional analogies. For it is not an uncommon experience that the establishment of a political system alien to social organisation or economic conditions produces deadlocks and stagnation.

Here the case of federalism is apposite. If, as is sometimes suggested, federalism in its historic origin embodies a protest of growing industrialism against a decaying feudalism, the fundamentals of federalism need to be examined before it can be worked successfully in India. It is obvious, for example, that no political system in which is reflected the subordination of agriculture to industry or of rural areas to cities can grow well in the soil of India. Another and not less striking coincidence between the schemes mentioned above is equally the result of reliance on extraneous analogies which presuppose large principalities as the foundation of federalism. We mean the touching consideration shown towards the future position of the Indian States. Both Sir Frederick and Mr. Strachey wish that at the heads of some of the new provinces there should be Indian rulers while others may be allowed to develop on democratic lines. We wonder whether this curious proposal is due to some partiality for Indian princes or to a desire to preserve remnants of Indian States serving as centres of political reaction and the last bulwarks of bureaucratic regime in an otherwise progressive India. Were this plan even feasible or desirable, it is difficult to know how it would find a place for Indian States as Sir Frederick evidently seems to believe. If the new Indian States are to be created on the basis of distinct nationality—which, by the way, is not so easy a proposition as it sounds—different Indian States will have to be absorbed in one or other of these. Again, how will this absorption take place—on the criterion of size and numbers or of the wishes of the people concerned or of economic and geographical advantage? Whatever the result and whatever the influence making for it, there is no doubt of course that the new units will have to grow out of living social forces instead of being super-imposed from without for administrative purposes.

But while there is much talk of federalism in these days there is a small but by no means insignificant body of opinion opposed to the solution. The attack on it proceeds from two sides. The authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report have argued that the Indian constitution is not federal since provincial Governments are "agents" of the Central Government, not Sovereign States able to form a pact with it, and have no innate powers like the constituent parts of a federal State. On the other hand there are the nationalists who hold that provincial parochialism has been the curse of India and that provincial autonomy is a bait, as Col. Wedgewood in his degenerate days once observed, given by those who have mastered the technique of *divide et imperia*. We shall consider the relative strength of these arguments on another occasion. But with all deference to Mr. Strachey, we cannot help pointing out here that this is at the back of his mind when he outlines his scheme of new Indian States with political agents and all the rest. Instead of a dyarchy to bifurcate functions, let there be federalisation bifurcating powers between central and provincial Governments and between different provincial Governments. For what else is the sense of quoting Elphinstone's remark that "he looks to the British *ultimately* playing in India the part that the Manchus played in China. . . . that is, they kept the army and foreign relations in their hands but allowed the Chinese to manage their own home affairs." We deliberately italicise the word "ultimately," for while there may be Liberals who believe that in a transitional stage foreign policy including control of the army may remain outside popular control, there is no political section in India which would agree to allow that to be a final state of things. It is interesting in this connection to see that Mr. Strachey proposes no alteration whatsoever in the present constitution of the Central Government and reserves all the unspecified and indefinite powers to the Supreme Government instead of following the more sensible course adopted by the United States, Switzerland and Australia of leaving to local Governments all the powers not actually bestowed by the constitution of the country on either the central or the provincial Governments. But this proposal or that of an effete Senate or the suggestion to submit the scheme to the Imperial Conference are, after all, matters of details. The fundamental question is: is the federal solution meant to secure the reality of political power for Indians or will it, *as it is outlined* by the "Spectator" and Sir Fredrick Lugard, delay the ultimate emancipation of the nation even though its advocates may have no such intentions? To this question, we confess, we cannot reply as unequivocally as we should wish.

"HE BOMBAY REVIVAL,"

"The art of India must not and cannot be limited to-day to any one style, or mannerism. . . . Certain critics have been known to express the opinion that the work of the (Bombay) School of Art is not Indian. . . . The works themselves will prove that the School of Art is certainly Indian in the broadest and truest sense. Some of the Head and Figure Studies might almost have been painted by French or British students; but these represent but the grammar of the universal language of Art. It is the message which the students have to deliver when they have acquired that language that differs from that of their comrades of the West, and in the imaginative work of the School of Art this message appears. It is a National message, and not the less so because, as the work of the School improves, it is being delivered with more and more sureness, with fewer and fewer grammatical errors. It would seem that there are two courses open in Art Education in India to-day, and only two. Are Indian students to be given the fullest possible facilities for acquiring that necessary training in the technique of Art which is essential before they can fulfil their destiny as Artists, or are they to be stopped on the threshold, turned back and told to return to the flat and archaic convention of some past phase of Art? It has been said that Indian Artists are not interested in light and shade, that they see form flat not round, and that therefore the students ought not to be taught light and shade. But, apart from the erroneousness of this belief, the Bombay School of Art holds simply the faith that it is well that its students be taught everything necessary to their calling. After that they will be in a stronger position for working out their own salvation."

We have taken the above quotations from "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art," a book by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, published with the permission of the Government of Bombay. At last it would seem that Government is awakening to the importance of the Bombay Art Revival, and its advertising value from the point of view of Government; though the fact that this book is published only with the "permission" of Government, and not by its authority, still betrays a certain hesitation or a lack of faith or judgment which we must deplore. The effort of the School of Art is a first rate effort, which has not its equal in the Presidency, where the third rate is too readily accepted as quite good enough. Capt. Solomon will be content with nothing but the best, and he has discovered that the best alone is capable of rousing Indian students to enthusiasm. He is not going to withhold from Indian artists full artistic training and the chance of free development; on the other hand he would be the last to wish to see their art Europeanised, for there never was a man more thoroughly convinced of the immense world value of the message India has it in her power to give, more sure of the superiority of Indian genius, if given a fair chance. During the years since he has been the Principal of the Bombay School of Art, he has given to his students a fair chance; and it is not really to be wondered at if the results, astonishing to many people, have roused a considerable amount of opposition and of criticism. Most of the opposition seems to be based on the idea that the present Principal of the J. J. School of Art, is an innovator, a mad artist in revolt against the wholesome trammels and restraints imposed upon him by a sober and benign bureaucracy.

Capt. Solomon in this book is at some pains to prove that he is not an innovator, but has merely carried forward towards its logical conclusion the policy of his predecessors in the post of Principal; which must have been the considered policy of half a century of Bombay Governments who have all insisted that the Principal of the Presidency School of Art should be a working artist, not a bureaucrat. The highest possible development in Indian Art was the objective, not the turning out of mere certificated drawing masters, and a valuable result of the policy has been that since the School of Art was all the while turning out certificated drawing masters, the drawing masters of the Presidency were thorough artists, which was a distinct gain from the educational point of view. There was a slight setback owing to the pessimistic attitude adopted by the immediate predecessor of Capt. Solomon. But it was only temporary. One chapter in the book suggests forebodings lest this fine policy may be in present danger of being considerably modified, if not reversed. We hope there is no ground for such forebodings. We do not really think there can be at a time when the amazing success of the artistic policy is evident to everyone who cares to read this book and study the beautiful illustrations, which represent the work of Indian students of the Bombay School of Art. We would ask all those who wish to judge of the efficiency or the reverse of the School of Art, as compared with other educational institutions in this city, to pay a surprise visit during term-time first to any other educational institution and then to the School of Art. Nowhere, we are certain, will be found the same enthusiasm, the same activity, the same high level of results; not only in the painting classes, but also in the architectural classes, in the potteries and the art workshops. It is a great success, which only needs a little sympathetic patronage, we believe, in order to become a triumphant and worldwide success.

Notes of the Day.

Light v. Darkness.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, which seems to us to justify our eagerness, in the interests of Hindu-Muslim unity and of religious tolerance in general, to demolish the calumnies and superstitions which disfigure the real teaching of Islam. "I see no difference", writes Mr. Shivam, "between your commentaries on the passages of the Koran and the religion of the Vedas or Mr. Andrews' expositions of the Christian Bible." That is as it should be, from the Islamic point of view, which holds that the essential truth is to be found in all religions which possess a Scripture. And that essential truth is this: that real religion consists in the surrender of man's will and purpose to the will and purpose of Almighty God and is expressed in the service of humanity. That is the truth which Muhammad (may God bless and keep him!) came to teach, and which we call Islam. He cried to all mankind to recognise that truth and, discarding unessentials, to found the universal brotherhood of man on that foundation, in allegiance to the Great Ideal which is One for all. The Muslims have at many times forgotten this, the real standpoint of Islam. Only in one thing have they always set a true example to the world, and that thing is brotherhood. We look in vain among the followers of Christianity or of any other world religion for any demonstration of this first essential of their faith. . . . practice able to bear comparison even remotely with the actually existing world-brotherhood of Islam. "Liberty, equality and fraternity", was the motto of the French Revolution. The world has run mad over the first and the second, but has neglected the third, which alone is positive, and attainable wherever men of honest will consort together. Fraternity alone can be the base of real human progress, and the best foundation for it is in recognition of the fact of Allah's universal sovereignty. That, in our opinion, is the only solid base for Hindu-Muslim and all human unity.

B. B. R. A. Society.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has had a reputation as a learned society. It is now a tradition, not a living institution. Why? Is it due to lack of interest or of proper management? Those who are directing its affairs may allege lack of interest. Have they, however, on their part attempted to discover the right method of securing an enduring interest in the activities of the Society? We may, however, take the management's desire for improvement for granted. But if we are, as we should be, earnest we cannot take for granted the kind of procedure adopted, for instance, at the last annual general meeting of the Society. The members at the meeting were, it may be mentioned, required to adopt the report and the accounts, elect the office-bearers for the year, nominate fellows and sanction rules of the Provident Fund for the staff. They were given just a week to think about the important items on the heavy agenda of the annual general meeting. Those who are accustomed to regard everything proceeding from the management as the correct thing might regard the time allowed them as a rare concession. There are others, however, who know their rights and cannot regard it as anything else than an invitation to remain silent, to do nothing. This is not the first time that advantage has been taken of the vague rules of the Society. The meeting which discussed the suggestions for periodicals, not an unimportant work, suffered from the same hurried procedure.

Wanted—Change of Method.

There are two annual meetings of vital importance to members. These are the only occasions on which the members can come in contact with the management and actively direct the activities of the Society. The business cannot be and should not be disposed of in a hurry. The members must be afforded the widest margin of time for their effective contribution to its conduct. There can be no lasting interest where there is no responsibility. In the election of the members of the Managing Committee it was noticed that it was not until some members asked for information that the Secretary chose to give the information, already prepared by him, about the members who had lost their seat on account of absence. Another incident was sufficient to reveal the perfunctory conduct of the meeting. The members were required to sanction a list of names as Fellows to the Society. It was, however, not until some members refused to regard it as a joke and protested against the procedure that the Secretary thought fit to explain the reasons for the election, the principles the Committee adopted for it and the merits of the various personages nominated for the honour. The Society appears, has hitherto elected a very limited number of Honorary Members. That was considered a reproach. And, somebody had the bright idea of increasing the number by the simple process of electing a number of Fellows. It was also regarded as a stimulus for attracting interest and enhancing the reputation of the Society. The idea is brilliant. And the quantitative argument is well-nigh irresistible. Its execution might attract peculiar interest. But it will not enhance the dwindling reputation of the Society. There are other ways of saving the Society. Let those directing it evince a greater respect for democratic procedure. Let there be more light on the mysterious working of the innumerable committees that have chosen to guide the members.

Ridiculous.

The Madras Council has now become the battle-ground of two parties, one supporting the Ministers and the other consisting of Independents and Swarajists. In this struggle the Press, which sides with the numerically weaker party, comes in for considerable castigation. It is a strange doctrine that the President of a Provincial Council can do no wrong, like the King; but that was the suggestion made by the supporters of the Ministers in Madras. The "Swaraj" impugned the impartiality of the President who is the nominee of the Government, and thus of the Ministers, and this made the President wroth, and he searched in his armoury for an instrument with which to annihilate the "Swaraj", but finding none the Ministerialists brought forward a resolution strongly disapproving of the action of the delinquent. The "Swaraj" manfully stuck to its guns, and the result of the discussion in the Council has been a fiasco, even the Law Member thinking that discretion was the better part of valour. It is ridiculous for a President of the Council, such as it exists in this country, to arrogate to himself the privileges of the Speaker of the House of Commons; for he is merely a Government nominee and is not the President of a wholly elected Council.

SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

LEAVES NO SCOPE FOR RACIAL BAR.

SEGR GATION AND SEPARATION.

A HYPOCRITICAL DISTINCTION.

MAHATMAJI ON CLASS AREAS BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, April 6.

Mr. Gandhi interviewed by the Associated Press of India regarding Mr. Duncan's speech on the second reading of the Class Areas Bill with special reference to the Gandhi-Smuts agreement expressed himself as follows:—

I have carefully read Mr. Duncan's speech delivered by him at the second reading of the Class Areas Bill in the Union Assembly. I have not before me the letters exchanged between General Smuts and myself. I have sent for the file of "The Indian Opinion" which I have at Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati. It contains the text of the two letters but for my purpose I do not really need them. I am surprised at Mr. Duncan's assertion. The two letters do not form the whole of the agreement. It is necessary to remember that the Indian struggle commenced with the Asiatic Registration Act of 1907, which was vetoed as an ordinance and passed, almost word for word, by the first responsible Legislature of the Transvaal. Finally, in 1924 the struggle reached its climax and embraced all the four provinces of the Union. 'Vested rights' has been a phrase requiring interpretation from time to time. My contention is that the whole tenour of the agreement pledged the Union Government not only not to curtail vested rights but gradually to remove the restrictions that existed in 1914. I have already cited Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Andrews as my witnesses in support of my contention. I have asked Mr. Andrews who was present at the negotiations that were going on between General Smuts and myself, and he completely supports me. The Indian struggle extending over a long period of eight years could not have been undertaken so that after a full and honourable settlement it was open to the Union Government to take away the rights already possessed by the Indians. The whole of Mr. Duncan's speech as a curious exhibition of inconsistency and refusal to do the right things. As the speech itself shows, the Class Areas Bill is introduced not because it is necessary for the conservation of European predominance but because interested Europeans are clamouring for it. Mr. Duncan himself admits that the Indian population is gradually decreasing because immigration has ceased. His distinction between segregation and separation is, to say the least, hypocritical. And in spite of his statement to the contrary, I venture to state that whatever the idea underlying the Bill may be its effect, must be to ruin the Indian settlers.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interview on the same subject stated that he had been present with Mr. Gandhi through the preliminary negotiations with General Smuts which had led up to the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of July 1914. He had himself actually witnessed the signing of the original draft agreement. Every word had been carefully discussed and fully explained on both sides. General Smuts had said, "This time let there be no misunderstanding or mental reservation. Let all the cards be laid on the table." Mr. Gandhi had acted exactly in accordance with that spirit. He had made three points as plain as possible:—

(1) That the Settlement should contain no racial taint.

(2) That all existing rights vested in the Community, small as they were, should be secured.

(3) That any remaining disabilities might be brought forward for settlement in the future.

The third point was established in a letter to the secretary of the Minister of Interior dated June 16, 1924. The first point was emphasised again and again in Mr. Gandhi's farewell speeches which were cabled all over the world. He said, for instance at Johannesburg: "The settlement reached establishes the principle that the legislation can never contain a racial taint. It is a vindication of this principle of the British constitution. I do not think there is any room left for misunderstanding. While the Settlement is final in the sense that it closes the great struggle it is not final in the sense that is gives the Indians all they are entiled to. These further restriction will have to be removed."

FINAL WORD.

The most important statement which may be regarded the final word on the subject from Mr. Gandhi was his message to Reuter on the eve of his departure from South Africa. It contained the following significant passage:—"The promise made by General Smuts to administer the existing law justly with due regard to vested rights gives the Indian community breathing time. But these laws are in themselves defective, and can be, as they have been, turned into engines of oppression and instruments by *indirect* means to drive the Indian population out of South Africa. The concession to popular prejudice, by which we have reconciled ourselves to the almost total prohibition of fresh Indian Immigration and the deprivation of all political power, is the utmost that could be expected from us. These two things being assured, I submit we are entitled to full rights of trade, inter-provincial migration and ownership of landed property being restored to us in the not distant future."

The passages, Mr. Andrews stated, made perfectly evident that Mr. Gandhi went away from South Africa with a settlement that was precisely defined. On the understanding that immigration would be prohibited General Smuts had agreed that no racial bar should be raised and that all existing vested rights should be secured. He also agreed that the Indian community would be free in the future to seek to remove further disabilities such as the restriction of inter-provincial migration. Mr. Andrews concluded by stating that he could not at all understand Mr. Duncan's interpretation, and that Mr. Gandhi's prophetic words appeared to be coming true, for the Union Government appeared to be now engaged in turning its law into "Engives of oppression and instruments or by indirect means to drive the Indian population out of South Africa."

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18521

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Apl. 5.

"New India" publishes a special cable from London stating that Sir Henry Craik will ask in the House of Commons on Monday for an assurance that there will be no revision of the Constitution before 1929, and Sir Charles Yate wants Government legislation to prevent the circulation of mischievous falsehoods among the ignorant people by the Indian Press. Several other members have also given notices of the questions about Indian affairs.

CLASS AREAS BILL

MR. DUNCAN DENIES BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

DISMAYED AT INDIANS' ADVANCEMENT.

KEEN COMPETITION WITH EUROPEANS THE ROOT CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Duncan, Minister for Interior in the Cape Parliament in moving the second reading of the Class Areas Bill said the message had been denounced throughout India as a breach of agreement between General Smuts and Mahatma Gandhi in 1914, but he repudiated the charge as unfounded. The necessity for the Bill, he admitted, arose from the advance of South African Indians in education and efficiency with the result that they were now competing with European traders and skilled workers in smaller towns of the Transvaal and Natal. The European traders formerly flourishing had disappeared. The colour equality in America had proved valueless for the custom reinforced by violence took away what the law allowed. While showing the fullest consideration for the people affected Government would not be deterred by threats of resistance from within or retaliation from without. This reference to counter-action by India was loudly cheered.

Sir Abe Bailey said that rather than consent to the social, political and economic rights for Indians he would join the general movement to contract South Africa out of the Empire. He voiced the predominant feeling among the European South Africans that the remedy was repatriation, voluntary if possible compulsory if necessary.

WAKKERSTROOM BYE ELECTION.

NATIONALISTS SCORE OUTSTANDING VICTORY.

LONDON, April 5.

Cape Town.—The Nationalist Party scored an outstanding victory in the Wakkerstroom bye-election which was the pivot election as regards the feeling of the country. The Government candidate, Mr. Robertson, who had resigned his office of the Administrator of Transvaal to fight the election and was regarded as the most popular and strongest candidate possible, was beaten by the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Nadue, by a majority of 213 votes. It is premature to predict its immediate effect, but it is considered, in well-informed circles, that a general election is probable about September. Some Nationalists now prophesy they will get a majority over all Parties.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT S. AFRICA NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Apl. 6.

An official announcement of the Prince of Wales' tour in South Africa states that the Prince of Wales will leave Southampton on the 2nd of May on board the "Arundel Castle" arriving at Cape Town on 19th May. He will spend three weeks in the Cape Province, then visit the Orange Free State, Basutoland, Natal, Swaziland, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. He will be sailing homeward from Cape Town on the 1st of August.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

LONDON, April 5.

The lock-out notices posted by Shipbuilding Employers' Federation will take effect from April 10th in respect of members of all Unions whose Southampton members have not returned to work by April 8th. The Boilermakers' Society, whose Southampton members have not struck, is not involved in the lock out, but 15 other Unions are affected.—Reuter.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, April 5.

The shipbuilding labour dispute has assumed a brighter aspect. The Employees' Federation has issued a statement to the effect that a Conference of the Executive, representatives and the Southampton Local Committee has arrived at a basis of agreement which will be recommended to a mass meeting on April 7th when it is hoped that it will be accepted. It is understood that both sides are hopeful of a settlement early next week. Engineers did not participate in the Conference.—Reuter.

BROAD-CASTING AS EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

The first test organized on extensive scale of possibilities of broadcasting as an educational medium for use in schools was made yesterday in conjunction with the London Country Council. In over 70 schools, mostly elementary but including some private schools, loud speakers were installed and the lecture on school music given by Sir Henry Walford Davis was broadcasted to more than 10,000 children. The unseen audiences heard well and manifested much interest in the lecture. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education expressed himself as greatly impressed by the possibilities of this method of simultaneous lecturing.—B.O.W.

RUHR IMPASSE.

BEWARE OF FATAL CONSEQUENCES.

M. POINCARE'S WARNING.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—M. Poincare and the German Ambassador discussed the agreements of Ruhr industrialists with the "Micum". It is reported that M. Poincare warned Herr Hoesch of the fatal consequences of a fresh conflict, the first of which would be a suspension of all present working arrangements. He added that the recent utterances of the German Ministry might interfere with occupied territories participating in German elections. It was impossible to refuse the Germans the right to vote, but the allied authorities could not permit unrestricted national. ist propaganda.—Reuter.

REPORT OF FRENCH EXTENSION DENIED.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—The reported extension of French occupation to Elberfeld is officially denied here. It is added that no such operations have been carried out, or are being considered.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—In the Chamber the Pensions Bill passed in its entirely on a show of hands. M. Poincare stated that Government desired to achieve an absolute and complete balancing of the budget and would not sanction any increase in expenditure or spend a centime over its resources. Decree laws would only be utilised to carry out economies.—Reuter.

GERMAN SECRET SOCIETIES.

MEASURES FOR SUPPRESSION.

LONDON, April 5.

That further trouble is brewing in the Ruhr and Rhineland is indicated by Coblenz messages reporting that under the orders of General Degoutte, vast combined operation has begun throughout the Ruhr and Rhineland for the purpose of suppressing German secret societies. Hitherto 61 arrests have been effected and important documents seized.—Reuter.

"INTOLERABLE" BURDEN.

GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY'S COMPLAINT.

LONDON, April 5.

Berlin.—A Conference of Imperial Coal Council and Coal Association has passed a resolution declaring that the burdens imposed on the mining industry of the Ruhr by the "Micum," better known as the Franco-Belgian Mission of Control over Mines and Factories, are intolerable.—Reuter.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM ATTENDANTS ATTACKED.

LONDON, April 5.

Violent scenes occurred at Letterkenny today, when a batch of male and female attendants from Dublin were attacked 'en route' to the Asylum. Stones were thrown and shots fired. A wild stampede ensured, but nobody was injured. The Strike Committee repudiate responsibility for the occurrence. The Asylum Committee have been assured of full Government support.—Reuter.

THE AIR DISPUTE.

LONDON, April 5.

It is understood that the Minister of Labour may be asked to intervene in the air dispute. A week has now elapsed since the British aeroplane left Croyden. The Air Minister received to-day a deputation from pilots who emphatically declared that they would not serve the new combine until certain changes occurred. Meanwhile hundreds of businessmen are inconvenienced by the stoppage.—Reuter.

"CITY OF VENICE."

LONDON, April 5.

The new Ellerman passenger liner "City of Venice" has successfully completed her trial trip, and sails from Liverpool on April 26th for Bombay and Karachi.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York—Arthur Havers, the British open champion beat Bobby Jones, the American open champion, over 36 holes by 2 up and 1 to play.—Reuter.

In the amateur Association Football Cup final, Clapton beat Erith and Belvedere by three goals to nil at Millwall.—Reuter.

In the Rugby County Championship final Cumberland beat Kent by 14 points to 3 at Carlisle.—Reuter.

At Stamford Bridge, on Saturday, in the Amateur Athletic Championship, ten miles running was won by H. Britten of Derby and County Harriers his tore being 52 minutes 48 4/5 seconds, C. Harper of Hallamshire (holder) took 52 minutes 50 seconds and C. Clibbon of the Surrey Athletic Club 52 minutes 21 seconds.—Reuter.

PERSONS OR PRINCIPLES?

WHY GOVT. REFUSED PASS-PORTS

A BREACH OF RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

SHAUKAT ALI'S SPIRITED REPLY TO HOME MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 5.

M. Shaukat Ali, President of the Central Khilafat Committee in a lengthy letter to the Home Department on the subject of the refusal of passports to some members of the proposed Khilafat delegations to Turkey and restrictions in the way of some others enters into a somewhat detailed reply to Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech in the Assembly on the adjournment motion. M. Shaukat Ali justifies the inclusion of Hindus and says that the Khilafat organisation was not confined to those alone who professed Muslim religion but included many non-Muslims also. It was exclusively for the organisers of the Khilafat to say whether non-Muslims should or should not be included on such delegation and it was entirely unintelligible why Government should have taken upon itself to decide such a question. Conviction and imprisonment for alleged offences under section 505 or 124 A I.P.C. had nothing to do with the Muslim's duty to restore peace among co-religionists outside India. It was not for any member of the Government professing neutrality in religious matters to presume to say who should and who should not represent a religious community in dealing with questions connected with its faith. Clearly worded messages have already been sent out on behalf of the Khilafat organisation and Jamiat-ul-Ulema declaring that Indian Mussalmans do not desire to interfere in the national affairs of their co-religionists abroad with which the latter alone were competent to deal. Twelve out of the nineteen delegates selected have been refused passports by Government and M. Shaukat Ali has no authority to alter the personnel. Concluding M. Shaukat Ali reiterates his request for passports in favour of all those selected by the Khilafat organisation.

FULL TEXT OF LETTER.

The following is the full text of the letter addressed by Maulana Shaukat Ali to the Secretary to the Government of India in reply to the latter's communication of the 14th March last, regarding the restrictions imposed by the Government on the issue of pass-ports to some of the most prominent Khilafat leaders intending to visit Turkey, Persia and certain Arab States:—

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Political).

Delhi, 3rd April, 1924.

The undersigned is in receipt of your letter No. D/929, dated Delhi, 14th March 1924, in reply to his letter dated Aligarh, 19th February, 1924, regarding the issue of pass-ports to certain Khilafat Delegations intending to visit Turkey, Persia and certain Arab States. In view of the fact that no reasons had been assigned in that letter for the restrictions imposed on the issue of pass-ports to these delegations, the under-signed was constrained to take into consideration the answers given by the Home Member to certain questions asked in the Legislative Assembly on the subject on the 25th March, and his speech on the same date on the motion for adjournment of the House. As your letter was received by the undersigned only about a week ago, and proofs of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the 25th March were not made available until late on the 29th March, the undersigned's reply could not be sent earlier.

2. Before proceeding to deal with the main question of the refusal of pass-ports to persons convicted for certain alleged offences, the under-signed would like to get out of the way the comparatively minor question of the refusal of pass-ports to persons not professing the Muslim religion. The delegation to Turkey was intended, among other things, to present congratulatory addresses to the Khalifa and to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and suitable presents to them and to General Ismet Pasha on behalf of the Indian Khilafat organization, in connection with the splendid victories of the Turkish nation on the battle-field and in the Peace Conference of Lausanne. And since the Khilafat organisation was not confined to those alone who professed the Muslim religion, but included many non-Muslims also, some of whom were office-bearers of local Khilafat Committees, and were represented even on the Working Committee of the central body, and many of whom had suffered imprisonment in the Khilafat cause, it was only right and proper that such distinguished and eminent compatriots of the Indian Musalmans as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru or his son Pandit Jawahir Lal should be selected to represent the non-Muslims on the delegation intending to visit Turkey.

It may be added that if Mahatma Gandhi had been released when the delegations were selected at Cocanada by the Khilafat Conference, there is no doubt that he, too, would have been included as a member of this delegation, and in all probability requested to lead it.

It may also be added that when the personnel of the delegations was selected and communicated to you on the 5th of January, 1924, the Turkish National Assembly at Angora had not taken the momentous step it has since taken with reference to the so-called abolition of the Khilafat, and the offer of congratulations referred to above had not assumed the comparative unimportance which it has since done.

In any case, the undersigned cannot admit on behalf of the Khilafat organisation that the presence of his non-Muslim compatriots in the proposed delegation could be of no use in removing the mis-understandings that had arisen among the various sections of the Musalmans to which brief reference was made in the very first communication addressed to you by the undersigned on the 25th November, 1923. On the contrary, such non-Muslim Indians as had been selected could well convey by their very presence an assurance to Musalmans abroad that the entire Indian Nation sympathised with sister Oriental nations in their desire for a free and unrestricted development and looked forward to a new era of union and progress for Muslim nations under the guidance of the Khilafat.

Finally, the undersigned is constrained to say that it was exclusively for the organisers of the Khilafat to say whether non-Muslims should or should not be included on such a delegation, and it is entirely unintelligible why Government should have taken upon itself to decide such a question.

GROUND OF REFUSAL.

3. As regards the principal ground of exclusion, namely, conviction and imprisonment for the alleged offence of inciting Government servants to disaffection and for alleged offences against the State, the undersigned has noted that a member of the Legislative Assembly pertinently asked the Home Member whether there were any servants of the Government of India in the countries intended to be visited with whose loyalty it was apprehended that members of delegations thus convicted and imprisoned would tamper. To this the Home Member replied that, "that was not the object of the enquiries that the Government of India had made," and that "the primary object of the enquiries that the Government of India made was to enable Government to ascertain whether the personnel of the delegations and their programme would be acceptable to countries which they intended to visit" and further, that this action was "in accordance with ordinary diplomatic procedure".

With regard to this reply of the Home Member, it is not clear to the undersigned what possible relevancy there can be in conviction and imprisonment for an alleged offence under section 505 or 124A I. P. C. in connection with the acceptability or otherwise of the personnel and programmes of the delegations concerned. If the Home Member had stated that this ground of exclusion had been decided upon in the interests of the Indian or of the British Government it could have been understood; but for him to imply, as he obviously does in his answer to Maulvi Mohammad Yakub's supplementary question, that the Government of India's action was purely disinterested and taken solely in the interests of the Governments of the countries to be visited, is on the very face of it incredible; and this is confirmed by his admission that Government had "laid down these conditions before they approached these countries".

If Government still persists in asking people to believe that such action was taken in the interests of the Governments of the countries to be visited, the undersigned hopes that it would ask the latter whether they object to the inclusion in the proposed delegations of men whose offence was that they considered it unlawful under the Shariat for any Musalman to shed the blood of a brother Muslim without just cause, and who were as ardent advocates of the retention of adequate temporal power for the defence of Islam and Muslims as they were of freedom for their own country. In the absence of a definite refusal by a Muslim State to receive the delegations, some members of which had cheerfully suffered imprisonment for their love of Islam and of their own country Indians are not likely to accept the Home Member's contention. Nor are they likely to accept the other contention that such action as the Government of India has taken is "in accordance with ordinary diplomatic procedure".

OBJECT OF DELEGATION.

4. The object of sending the various Khilafat delegations was briefly stated in the letter of the undersigned dated 25th November, 1923, to be "to adjust the religious relations of all Muslims and remove all existing misunderstandings". In a subsequent letter dated Aligarh, 14th February, 1924, it was pointed out that "it is a religious obligation imposed on every Muslim to exert himself and make peace whenever some Muslims have fallen out amongst themselves", and that "the situation in Muslim countries which the

(Continued on next page.)

CAWNPORE DISTURBANCE.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 5.

The following official communique was issued by the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, regarding the disturbance at the Cawnpore Cotton Mill late to-night: –

On Friday (April 4th), trouble arose at the Cawnpore Cotton Mills over the question of the payment of a bonus. Work started in the morning as usual. The full number of hands were present, and there was no reason to apprehend any disturbance until about 9 a.m. when a number of men from the Carding Department struck work and went round the mill endeavouring to persuade the other departments also to cease working. The result of this canvassing was soon apparent in the very large crowd which gathered in front of the mill office by 10 a.m.

The men were harangued by their leaders, and demanded in addition to a bonus, pay for the latter half of March immediately instead of on the 15th April as is the custom and also pay for the first three days of April. A demand was also put forward for another month's pay in addition as compensation for their alleged dismissal without notice. It was pointed out to the strikers that no one had been dismissed, that the mill machinery was still running, and that it was open to them to return to their offer or to leave the mill.

Being apparently ready to remain on the mill premises indefinitely, the mill managers made efforts to persuade the men peaceably and held a conference with the men's representatives, but to no avail. The crowd began to get more and more excited as the day wore on, shouting and breaking the windows of the Carding Room. As the crowd was getting more and more unruly and there appeared no prospect of its dispersing it was found necessary to apply for police help which arrived at about 4 p.m. in the shape of a number of armed police and mounted police under the command of the Superintendent. The City Magistrate, Babu Prem Chand Seth also arrived and Doctor Morari Lal as well. All of these three gentlemen endeavoured to persuade the men to go away quietly, but although their efforts met with some success in that about a thousand or so of the men did actually disperse, there remained some 400 inside the mill gates on whom no amount of persuasion had any effect.

"REPEATED WARNINGS."

After repeated warnings to the strikers the City Magistrate, Babu Prem Chand Seth in conjunction with the Superintendent decided that the safety of the neighbourhood demanded the dispersal of such a threatening mob, and the men were accordingly told that unless they moved out without delay they would be forcibly ejected. In common with all the previous warnings this produced no effect, and a party of mounted police were brought forward to replace the foot police which had been drawn up some 30 yards inside the main gate and to shepherd the crowd towards the road outside. As the mounted police slowly advanced they were received with brickbats and lumps of coal, while a number of men endeavoured to beat the horses to keep them from advancing. The mounted police were forced to use their canes against the crowd, but finally succeeded in pressing them back to the gate, though they were under a fierce hail of broken bricks the whole time from a distance of only a few yards, and had a number of men and horses injured. The shower of bricks and stones increased in intensity and the City Magistrate, who was in close touch with the police during the whole proceedings, decided that the crowd could not be dispersed without firing. The S. P. himself then stepped forward towards the strikers and shouted out to them in a very loud voice in Hindustani telling them that unless the stone-throwing ceased they would be fired on. The only answer was a fresh hail of missiles, two of which struck him on the *topee* and inflicted a wound on his leg.

SIX VOLLEYS FIRED.

After asking and receiving permission from the City Magistrate, Babu Premchand Shet, he pested five men and fired one volley of buckshot at the iron-barred gate some thirty yards in front, whence the greater part of the stones were coming. It was now about 8-30 p.m. and one of the flying stones smashed the electric lamp in the arch over the gateway, plunging the place into drakness as the light from the shell lamps was cut off by the high wall of the mill compound. Stones and bricks were flying as thickly as ever. It was apparent that the first volley had produced small effect and after again asking permission of the City Magistrate and again warning the strikers that they would be fired on the Superintendent of Police gave the order to fire a second volley. This too caused little or no dimunition of the fusillade of missiles, and it was found necessary to fire a third and fourth volley and each time warning was given to the strikers in a loud voice that more firing would take place. After the fourth volley the police advanced to the gate still under a shower of stones, but as soon as they were seen at the gate in the light of the street lamps many of the rioters ran away, leaving only a smaller crowd composed, however, of the more defiant and troublesome of the strikers. These men continued hurling brick-bats at the police and the Superintendent of Police ordered two more volleys to be fired into them from the gate. This had the desired effect, the crowd melting away into the night. Search was made and three dead or severely wounded men were found in addition to a number who had received minor injuries. The wounded were at once removed to hospital, and comparative quiet reigned, though, later on, the crowd again began to gather and it was found necessary to call the police for help. They arrived at 11-30 p.m. and their arrival had a quieting influence on the crowd who began to disperse at once. At present, all is quiet and it is hoped that no further trouble will rise. The latest information shews that four men have died from gunshot wounds, while there are 19 others undergoing treatment in the Prince of Wales Hospital. On the side of the police who behaved with commendable coolness and excellent discipline throughout under the most trying circumstances, 35 officers and men received injuries from stones and brickbats, 12 being in hospital and two seriously injured.

BABBAR AKALI TRIALS.

91 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The Magisterial enquiry in both the main and supplementary Babbar Akali Conspiracy Cases has been concluded and 91 accused have been committed to the Sessions Court. Of the five persons discharged, four are likely to be re-arrested for charges of harbouring alleged conspirators. A Babbar Akali absconder, Dhanna Singh of Kochi, has been arrested. It is alleged he had been associated with a large number of murders and dacoities.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF MINISTERS' SALARIES.

ALLEGED HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Since the refusal of the Ministers' salaries in the Bengal Legislative Council, a certain section of Mahomedans made it a communal cause for grievance as both Ministers are Mahomedans. Some demonstration was made outside the Council Chamber, but police sergeants dispersed Mahomedan boys, who came there carrying flags. When the resolution in the Legislative Council demanding 80 per cent of Government appointments to be given to Mahomedans was thrown out by Swarajists, adverse comments were elicited on the proposed Hindu-Mahomedan Pact, and attempts were made in certain Mahodemdan quarters not to join Hindus in any movement. Soon after this, Budget demands came up for discussion in the Council, and feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans were further estranged by the action of Swarajists in opposing the demands made by Mahomedan Ministers.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S MANIFESTO.

This estrangement of feeling was not confined within the walls of the Legislative Council, as will be apparent from the manifesto issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and seven Mahomedan Congressmen. The manifesto said: – "We notice with extreme regret that some interested persons belonging to our community have been for sometime trying to create prejudice against the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Serajurj in June next and asking Mussalmans to boycott it. We do not think that those who take interest in public affairs will ever be misled by mischievous representations of persons, who have their own axes to grind. But still we desire to sound a note of warning so that even the unwary may be on their guard, and none may be misled. We trust that no section of our community will listen to counsels of those who can sell themselves for a mess of pottage. The interests of the whole community must not be confounded with the interest of one or two persons or a clique."

ASSAM COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Apl. 5.

His Excellency the Governor prorogued the Council *sine die*.

The Council yesterday discussed a resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee with a majority of elected Indian members of the Council to report on the steps taken by the Executive Authorities of Assam to suppress the non-co-operation movement and its activities as the result of which the Nationalist Party withdrew from the House apparently on account of the way in which the debate was conducted. During the discussion Khan Bahadur Alamddin Ahmad Chaudhuri proposed adjournment of the resolution *sine die*.

The Nationalist Whip rose to protest but was ruled out of order by the President. The motion for adjournment of discussion was carried.

Permission was obtained to move adjournment of the House to-day to consider the propriety of members not being allowed to speak on this resolution but the motion was talked out.

In proroguing the Council His Excellency the Governor said that he assumed that while the Council was more critical of the actions of the Government than its predecessor it also decided to play the part assigned to it under the existing constitution. The Council, the Governor and the Government were jointly responsible for carrying on the administration. There must be goodwill and a spirit of co-operation between the three. Discussin on the resolution that full responsible Gopernmen should at once be introduced in Assam proved that members were dissatisfied with the dyarchical system and desired to see it changed. With that feeling the Governor had a good deal of sympathy and officials like non-officials realised the defects of the present measure which were of a temporary character. The decision of the Council would shortly be forwarded to the Government of India who with the Secretary of State were considering the question. The Council had reduced the budget estimates of nearly two crores by three and a half lakhs. While the Governor was prepared to accept some of the cuts he had not yet decided with regard to the provision for resettlement of operations and demands under Police and Excise but the decision of the Council reducing the Ministers' salary to Rs. 1,500 monthly was under the law final and the Governor had no power to restore a grant or any portion of it but the present Ministers having expressed their willingness to retain office at present the immediate difficulties had been removed.

PERSONS OR PRINCIPLES?

(Continued from previous page).

Khilafat delegations under reference would seek to improve had recently been aggravated, as newspapers indicated, by a sanguinary conflict in which one of the sons of the Sharif Sahib of Mecca was stated to have been severely wounded by the forces of the Amir of Najd". The Khilafat organisation, of which the undersigned is the President, would like to know what possible relevance conviction and imprisonment for alleged offences under sections 505 or 124 A., I. P. C., can possibly have in connection with a Muslim's duty to restore peace among his brethren outside India and to adjust the relations of all Muslims bound together in the common bond of a worldw-ide brother-hood which the fundamental Islamic institution of Khilafat was designed to maintain and conserve.

5. In the course of his speech in the debate on the motion for adjournment the Home Member said:—

All we have done is to lay down certain principles under which we would grant pass-ports to delegations proposing to visit certain countries. .....As Sir Henry Stanyon correctly pointed out, our passport law refers to persons coming into India. If we grant pass-ports to persons leaving India, it is because they need them to gain entry into certain other States which require pass-ports; we do not grant them under our own pass-port law, but to meet the requirement of the law of other countries.....It is because the State is responsible for the conduct of its subjects to whom it gives pass-ports to visit other countries, ... that it exercises a discretion in granting pass-ports to those that leave its shores".

Had this been the motive actuating the Government it would have sought to exclude from the proposed delegations persons who had been guilty of offences involving moral turpitude, of which there is no lack in its Penal Code. But not one of those offences has been specified, and in the course of the debate Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pointedly drew attention to this aspect of the matter. It would, therefore, seem that while Government has not thought it fit to lay down the principle that to persons guilty of offences involving moral turpitude it would not issue passports, as it could not be responsible for the conduct of such of its subjects, it thought it necessary to lay down the principle that pass-ports would not be issued to persons, convicted and imprisoned for alleged offences which while involving no moral turpitude, concern only the Government of this country, and which, as the undersigned stated in his letter of 14th February last, "even if they were not wholly irrelevant in the dealings of Indian Musalmans with their brethren outside, did not certainly bring discredit in the estimation of the Muslim world upon those who had been made to suffer imprisonment by the Government of India in consequence of them".

6. It is indeed surprising that the Home Member should go out of his way to ascribe the resentment even of members of the Legislative Assembly caused by Government's refusal of pass-ports to "personal attachment to particular persons of the delegations against whom Government's orders would operate." It would have been truer indeed to ascribe these orders themselves to official ill-will towards particular persons whom the offences specified were deliberately selected to exclude.

7. If the lists of the delegations forwarded in the undersigned's letter dated Madras, 5th January, 1924, are examined it would be seen that in the delegations selected for proceeding to Turkey, Syria and Palestine, *seven* persons out of *ten* would be excluded under the existing orders, *three* on the ground of not professing the Muslim religion, and *four* others on the ground of having been convicted and imprisoned under section 505 or 124A. I.P.C. Similarly, in the delegation selected for Hejaz *two* persons out of *five* would be excluded on the latter ground; and in the delegation for Mesopotamia and Persia *three* out of *four* would be excluded on the same ground. Thus, out of a total of *nineteen* persons for whom passports were applied for, no less than *twelve* or *about two-thirds* will have to be excluded on the two grounds specified, and as many as *nine* or *about half* of those for whom passports have been applied for will be excluded on the ground of conviction and imprisonment for the offences alleged.

PERSONS, NOT PRINCIPLES.

It is indeed significant that instead of these *nine* the Home Member should have referred to only *two or three* as reported by the Associated Press, and *three or four* as stated in the proceedings of the debate officially published. No doubt Government had only *two or three persons* in view and not any *principles* at all, and this is confirmed by the Home Member's referring to these two or three *by name*, even though Dewan Chaman Lal had already specified in the question he had put to the Home Member the names of no less than *nine* Musalmans to whom pass-ports had, according to his information, been refused.

8. In the course of his speech the Home Member had asked: "Does the united Muslim world of India subscribe to the belief that the only solution of the difficulties of the Khilafat can be found in the presence of Mr. Mohamed Ali and his brother?", and when some members were heard to answer this question in the affirmative, he had added: "Well, for my part I say I require some further evidence of that. I should completely be astonished if that doctrine was subscribed to by all the members of this Assembly."

Obviously it is difficult for the undersigned to deal with a matter so personal as this; but it is hardly necessary to do so, in view of several speeches of Hindu as well as Muslim members of the Assembly dealing with the character and position of the persons to whom pass-ports are refused, and the ultimate acceptance of the motion for adjournment by the Assembly with hardly a dissentient and without a division.

9. The question, however, is not purely personal; and, as the chief executive officer of the Khilafat organization, which, after the Indian National Congress, is perhaps the most representative public body in India, the undersigned is constrained to declare that it is not for any member of an alien Government professing neutrality in matters of religion to presume to say who should and who should not represent a religious community in dealing with questions connected with its faith. This the Government has, however, presumed to do, not only through the mouth of its Home Member, but also, and still more unequivocally, by means of the action it is taking in excluding some of the most prominent and trusted representatives of the Muslim community and organisers of the Khilafat movement in India under the cloak of acting on certain principles and in the interests of Muslim States themselves. As the undersigned had pointed in his letter of 14th February, "as things stand at present, it is entirely in the hands of Government to prevent any Muslim who wants to do his obvious duty by his co-religionists from going out of this country to do it. The attitude of Government in recent years had forced upon prominent Indian Musalmans an attitude towards it which has culminated in the case of most of them in conviction and imprisonment for the offences which Government has seen fit to select." In fact, the declaration for which four out of the nine Musalmans who are now refused pass-ports were prosecuted at Karachi and then convicted and imprisoned was subsequently made by a large number of other Muslims and non-Muslims; and if sufficient evidence was available to convict the remaining five under section 124-A., I.P.C., as much evidence, and of equal worth, can easily be procured to convict every prominent worker in the Khilafat movement or in the Indian National Congress. It is, therefore, merely a matter of the Government's will and pleasure whether any Indian is convicted and imprisoned for the offences specified and thereby excluded from participation in the work of these delegations, so that Government can by a succession of exclusions ultimately select as "suitable" delegates and representatives of Indian Musalmans such men only as would echo its own sentiments, while still professing not to interfere in the domestic concern of the Musalmans, and to act on certain principles, and in the interests only of the Muslim States to be visited.

10. If in the light of this it is incredible that Government is acting only in the interests of such States, it is still more incredible that it is acting in the interests of the very men to whom it has refused pass-ports. The Home Member had in the course of his speech said that "it is because the State is responsible for their safety in these countries that it exercises a discretion in granting pass-ports to those that leave its shores." Indeed, it has been even whispered that it is because tribunals have already been formed in Angora to deal summarily and ruthlessly with those Indian Musalmans whom he mentioned by name in the Assembly debate that he is unwilling to give them pass-ports. This the undersigned has no hesitation in characterising as a gross and baseless libel on his Turkish brethren.

REAL REASONS.

The *real* reason for the refusal of pass-ports is, however, clear enough from the speech of the Home Member himself. He said: "They are asking the State to accept responsibility for them and to spread the shadow of its protection over them. You do not acknowledge the authority of the State; what right have you to go to the State and ask that it shall protect you when you go abroad?" This is without doubt the real reason why Government is penalising still further those whom it had already sufficiently persecuted. But here, too, Government has not stated the facts correctly. It is indeed surprising that the Home Member should have entertained any idea that those who had applied for pass-ports would accept, much less ask the present Government to spread, "the shadow of its protection" over them. Every one of them is a staunch Non-Cooperator who would not claim, or even accept, its protection in this country itself. The undersigned had not left this to be understood as a mere implication of the Non-Cooperation of those for whom pass-ports were required. It was distinctly stated in paragraph 8 of his letter dated 14th February last that "it is universally understood that the object of issuing pass-ports by a State is to enable those who apply for them to seek the protection of the representatives of that State in the countries to be visited in case of necessity", and he had been careful to declare that "the Khilafat delegations *would not need* and *do not desire* such protection; and pass-ports have been applied for only because under existing rules no Indian can leave the shores of India without them." As the undersigned had stated in that letter, "to refuse to issue pass-ports in such a case seems to be a clear abuse of a system designed in the interests of those who apply for pass-ports."

11. In the course of the debate several members were careful to point out that the applicants for pass-ports in this case "do not ask for credentials from the Government of India", and that "it is merely because you are putting restrictions upon their movements that these pass-ports are required. If the Government of India have no objection to these delegations proceeding without pass-ports, then they would go without the pass-ports and we (members of the Assembly) would have no complaint against the Government."

The undersigned fully endorses this declaration, and if steamship companies who are now forbidden to book passages without the production of pass-ports are authorised by Government to do so, and if their return to India would not be prevented because of the absence of pass-ports, the delegations would ask for no pass-ports, and the undersigned has, like Sir Henry Stanyon, "no doubt whatever that, with the strong religious feeling that prevails throughout Islam, they will get permission (to visit Muslim countries without pass-ports) without any difficulty."

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

12. The Khilafat question has since the beginning of March become very acute, as the undersigned had only too greatly feared it would become when he wrote in his letter of 14th February last that "any further delay would aggravate the situation which the delegations hope to improve on their arrival in the countries concerned." For the consequences of the delay, which are already disastrous, Government must be held accountable. On the 11th of March, when on receipt of disquieting news from Angora the undersigned has addressed a telegram to Government as a reminder to his previous letter still unanswered, he had said that "Government can see for itself what grave responsibility it is incurring in delaying the departure of such missions of peace". That reponsibility is growing graver and graver every day, and the undersigned would earnestly request Government not to exasperate the Musalmans any further, but to issue pass-ports without any further delay.

13. It is idle to expect from the kind of men for whom pass-ports were asked that they would dream of "purging" themselves as the Home Member described it, of so-called offences which are their pride; and no undertaking is necessary from men whose chief concern in this case is their religion and the solidarity and welfare of the Islamic brotherhood, that they would not indulge in any wild political propaganda in the States proposed to be visited, as the latest demand of the Government suggests. Clearly-worded messages have already been sent on behalf of the Khilafat organisation and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema declaring emphatically that Indian Musalmans do not desire to interfere in the national affairs of their brethren abroad, with which the latter alone are competent to deal. The undersigned has not the least doubt that this is a sufficient assurance for his Muslim brethren, who have already assured him that the delegations would be received with honour and love, and that the necessary facilities would gladly be provided. This should be a sufficient assurance for Government to accept and formally to convey to the Governments concered, if such be the "ordinary diplomatic procedure."

The programme of each delegation, as far as it can be defined and detailed before its departure, will be duly submitted, and the order in which the delegations intend to proceed and the proposed dates of their departure will also be furnished when Government indicates its willingness to furnish the pass-ports to all those on whose behalf the undersigned has applied for them.

NO AUTHORITY TO ALTER PERSONNEL.

14. The undersigned has no authority to alter the personnel of the delegations selected by the Khilafat Conference held at Cocanada, and the refusal of pass-ports to no less than *twelve* out of *nineteen* delegates selected there ostensibly on one ground or another would make it impossible for the undersigned to select proper substitutes, even if he had the necessary power to do so. In fact, if Government would still refuse to withdraw these restrictions, it would be tantamount to a categorical refusal to Khilafat workers in India to send any delegation whatever abroad.

15. Indian Musalmans are already greatly exasperated, and are trying to find out what hidden hand has been active in bringing about such catastrophic changes. In an atmosphere surcharged with so much suspicion it would be poor statesmanship indeed to refuse pass-ports to Khilafat representatives, and thus prevent them from assisting to the best of their humble power in solving this the greatest difficulty that the Muslim world has ever had to confront.

The undersigned therefore requests once more that the pass-ports applied for would be issued without further delay, and he trusts that the united demand of the Indian nation, as formulated in the Assembly and outside it, would no longer be disregarded.

The reply to this communication should be forwarded to the address of the Central Khilafat Committee, Dongri, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

(Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI,
Servant of Ka'aba,
President of the Central Khilafat Committee.

PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Apl. 5.

In the course of a lengthy statement on plague in the Punjab, the Director of Public Health, Lahore, states: "Plague is now more severe than at any time since the year 1918. It is estimated that the mortality in the month of March 1924 will be approximately 25,000 as compared with 5,582 in the corresponding month of the year 1923. The total mortality in April is likely to exceed that of March, but it will rapidly decline in May. The epidemic may, therefore, be expected to continue for another six weeks, the exact time depending upon the rapidity with which the hot weather sets in. The present, the epidemic, though one of considerable severity, nevertheless does not compare in magnitude with the outbreaks in 1915, 1907, 1905, 1904 and 1902 when the March mortality averaged 50 to 90 thousand. The existing medical staff being insufficient to copo with the situation created by the continued spread of the epidemic, Government has placed at the disposal of the Public Health Department an extra grant of Rs. 20,000 for employment of special emergency medical staff which will be mainly utilized in the severely-stricken rural areas. In addition, an extra grant of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of plague vaccine and plague inoculation equipment has been allotted.

GARDEN PARTY TO LORD WILLINGDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Apl. 5.

The President and members of the Willingdon Entertainment Committee gave a garden party this evening at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. There was a large gathering present. Their Excellencies who arrived punctually to time moved freely among the guests. Refreshment was provided on a lavish scale and there were several items of entertainment and after those were over Their Excellencies were garlanded by the President, the Prince of Arcot. There was a grand fireworks display.

PANDAL BURNT DOWN.

Soon after Their Excellencies had left the grounds the pandal put up over the permanent galleries caught fire, due probably to a spark from a rocket falling on it. Unhappily there was a strong wind blowing in the north-western direction, and the fire quickly spread with the result that the major portion of the pandal was burnt down. Two fire engines arrived on the spot. By that time the fire had done its worst.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There was a Press Note issued by the Government recently promising a Committee of investigation for the reform of the University. But while we are waiting for the further announcement of the personnel and the terms of reference, a strong rumour is current in the city that one of the first pioneers of the Reform is to be removed from amidst us, and that the proposed Committee will be deprived of the benefit of his advice and experience. The rumour seems to be too well-founded not to make the earnest advocates of Reform in the highest branch of our educational organisation anxious for the success of the proposals. It is not quite easy to judge whether it was the surprisingly liberal—and even radical—tone of the first series of articles on University Reform—all the more remarkable in their root and branch liberalism coming from the head of a first rate private missionary college,—which has procured the author this misfortune of being removed just when the cup of his delight may be said to be all but at his lips. It would, however, be a greater misfortune to the cause of the educational reform if such a selfless and sincere advocate of it should be removed, at this stage, for whatever reason, from contributing his quota in materialising the reforms. And so, would it be out of place to appeal through the public Press to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay to see that the project of Reform which we know he has so much at heart is not jettisoned by the untimely removal of such a strong pillar of University Reform?—Yours, etc.

GRADUATE.

THE NEW FATWA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—While attempting to expose the hollowness of the so-called Latest Fatwa of a certain Khilafat leader, who once used to draw his sustenance from his office when Lovat Fraser, the famous exponent of Curzonian Imperialism, reigned supreme in Anglo-Indian Journalism, your contemporary, the "Times of India," has himself propounded a new Fatwa. "It is well-known that many educated Mussulmans in India do not regard the abolition of the Khilafat and the chance which is thereby given to Turkey to develop her national life along progressive lines as utter misfortunes" says the Oracle with a pathetic naivete. We all know that there has been no love lost between the "professional Khilafatist" whose very name is an anathema to a certain type of journalist and the "white Maulvis" of the Anglo-Indian Press, who have been pleading, with a persistence worthy of a better cause, that the Khilafat came to an end after the first four Caliphs. We have become pretty familiar—I do not know if familiarity has bred the other quality so necessary now-a-days—with the bogey of Pan-Islamism, originally created by the Chanceries of Europe, against which your valiant contemporaries have been waging a furious crusade with the air of the Spanish Knight tilting at windmills. But we never dreamt that Mustafa Kamal Pasha, "The Arch-Pan-Islamist," who used to be denounced with such vehemence, would so soon become the favourite of Anglo-India and be looked upon as the High Priest of Islam. None, we feel sure, will be more surprised than the Angora Hero himself at this new fangled affection for him. Save the mark!

The whole Khilafat movement was declared to be engineered by educated Musalmans who never lost an opportunity to fan the flame of fanaticism and the Muslim masses were said to be the victims of an insidious political propaganda. To-day the astounding Fatwa is pronounced from the editorial sanctum of your contemporary that the Muslim intelligentsia do not regard the abolition of the Khilafat as a misfortune! We live and learn!

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, April 5.

GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS BILL.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

Interesting discussion took place in the House of Commons last night on the second reading of the Guardianship of Infants Bill, which deals with the rights and responsibilities of parents in the Guardianship, custody and maintenance of their legitimate children. The Bill provides that the mother of every legitimate child shall be a guardian jointly with the father for all purposes, and shall have equal authority rights and responsibilities and that the parents of every legitimate child under 16 shall both be liable for the maintenance and education of the child according to their means. In the past, legal responsibility has attached solely to the father of the child. The Bill had the support of women members of all political parties. Government view the Bill with favour, and ex-Ministers of both the Liberal and Conservative parties, Sir John Simon and Mr. William Bridgeman expressed their approval of the Bill which was read a second time. For Government it was announced that they would bring in a measure embodying the main principles of the Bill in the House of Lords as soon as possible after Easter.—R.O.W.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 6.

At the adjourned meeting of the Senate held last evening, Mr. Satyamurthy moved that the statute 8 of the University be referred to the Syndicate for the purpose of amending it so that any college applying for recognition shall satisfy the Syndicate in addition to the conditions specified in clauses that it does not compel the students to attend religious classes or prayer if the students or their parents or guardians shall have any conscientious objections. After heated discussion the resolution was rejected by a large majority on the ground that religion was not a matter in which the Senate has anything to do.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

FAILURE OF DYARCHY.

REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MASTERLY EXPOSITION.

We publish below the first instalment of the full text of the important speech lasting over three hours delivered by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the legislative assembly on 17th March moving the rejection of the Finance Bill:—

Sir, I rise to oppose the motion that the Finance Bill introduced by the Finance Member be taken into consideration. I do so with a full sense of the responsibility which this attitude casts upon me. I do so after fully weighing the possible advantages and the disadvantages of the course which I am going to ask the House to adopt. We have fully heard what the Honourable the Finance Member has said regarding the merits of the Bill and the constitutional desirability of this House accepting the Bill, or its sharing the responsibility with the Government of passing the Bill and of co-operating with the Government in this very important matter, whereby, in the view of the Honourable the Finance Member, this House will give proof of its fitness to receive a further measure of responsibility. Having heard all that, I feel, Sir, that the only course which a man in my position, representing the people of this country and desiring to serve their best interests, can take in reference to this Bill is to urge on the House that it should not be taken into consideration. There are many reasons which have led me to this conclusion. I will try to voice them as briefly as I can.

The constitutional situation in India before the war is well known to students of Indian history. When the war was going on India co-operated with the British Government. It sent over 10 lakhs of men to the various theatres of war and it contributed over two hundred millions of money to the war in various forms and ways. During the progress of the war and also when the war was over many English statesmen acknowledged very handsomely the loyal contribution of India to the success of the Allies. The then Prime Minister concluded a memorable speech in his own terse style by telling the House of Commons: "We have had four years of great brotherhood, let it not end there". He said that India and England had had four years of great brotherhood and that it should not end there. We were told that India would cease to be a dependency and would become a partner in the British commonwealth of free nations. When the Reforms Bill was introduced we were greatly disappointed. The country as a whole expressed its sense of disappointment in the clearest manner possible. Not merely those who have the honour of being described as Extremists, but even those who have the honour of being described as Moderates and Liberals urged with all the force born of a knowledge of facts and figures that there should be an element of responsibility introduced in the Central Government. The requests were not heeded. The Bill was passed in the form in which we now have it in the Government of India Act 1919. Under that Act dyarchy was introduced into the provinces. Dyarchy has had its trial for three years, and I think there will be very few people found now either among officials or among non-officials who will not endorse the view that dyarchy as a system has failed. What is the spectacle now, when the first Councils which can claim truly to represent the people better than their predecessor did, have come into existence? In the Central Provinces the Council has thrown out the Budget and the Ministers have tendered their resignations. The Governor has had to resort to governing the province without the help of the new constitution. In Bengal, if newspaper reports speak correctly, the Swaraj party is going to throw out the Budget, and a similar situation will arise there. The significance of such events cannot be underestimated. There could not be a stronger, a more constitutional and a more vigorous protest against the system of dyarchy that has been introduced under the Reforms Act than has been launched by the members of the Swaraj party in the Central Provinces and which, as we are informed, is going to be launched by the Swaraj party in Bengal. In other Provinces it is only the fact that the party is not sufficiently strong numerically in order to be able to carry out this programme that has largely been responsible for the non-adoption of a similar course of action.

THREE YEARS OF REFORMS.

The Provinces have had three years of the reforms. They have had the luxury of having their expenditure increased, largely increased; they have had the luxury of having Ministers appointed on salaries which the people did not approve, except in one Province; they have had the luxury of having debates conducted and part of the Government and transferred subjects, conducted by Ministers who are supposed to represent the people. They have found that they have been worse off than they were before the reforms were introduced. They have found that the subjects which were transferred to them were transferred without the wherewithal to administer them, which is like handing over a baby to a nurse while we withhold from her the milk and the food with which the child should be fed. The transferred subjects have been starved. Progress has not been recorded where it should have been recorded in the beneficent services by which the people, the nation, can be built up. The experience has been a very sad one. So far, then, as the Provinces are concerned, there is only one verdict in which, I hope, officials and non-officials will join, namely, that the system of dyarchy has failed, and that the sooner it is buried and replaced by another healthier and sounder system, the better will it be for the dignity and usefulness of the Government, and for the welfare of the people. There may be some Die-hards among officials who may adopt an attitude of *non possumus*, who may revel in the thought that full power has again been left to the Governor to carry on the administration as before, and who may show a determination to continue the administration without the reforms. Such men can have only a very short-lived satisfaction. The representatives of the people have told the Government that they will have to carry on the administration without their support unless and until they become fully responsible to them; and not the worst of Die-hards can feel happy and comfortable under a constant pressure, under a constant sense of acting in opposition to the people whose salt he eats. Therefore this state of things cannot be agreeable to even the Die-hards among the officials. I hope that their number is very small. I hope that I have done an injustice to them; and that although there may be some of them who may be described as Die-hards, I hope all officials who look at the question in a straightforward manner will agree in the opinion that this system of dyarchy has had its trial, has had its day, and must be buried.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Now, Sir, let us look at the Central Government. The Central Government is like the heart or the brain, whichever you please to call it, of the system of unitary administration which obtains in India. (*A Voice*: "Not the brain.") My friend whispers, "not the brain", shall we call it the heart then? (A Voice: "Neither the brain nor the heart.") Well, I do not wish to speak in that style or to think in that style either. I do not mean any offence to any of the Members who constitute the Central Government, and I am sure that my Honourable friends who interjected also did not mean any personal offence to them. I am endeavouring to express the idea which I am sure is shared by many of my countrymen, both inside and outside this House, that the Central Government have outlived their time, have outlived their utility, and that the system stands now condemned in the eyes of all sensible people. It is a system which is quite unique, absolutely singular; it has no parallel to it. It is a system where a large electorate has been created; Members have been elected by the direct vote of such an electorate to sit in this Assembly, and the majority of the Assembly is composed of such elected Members, and where one great duty has been laid upon such elected Members namely, of voting taxation, but where their power to deal with the moneys raised by such taxation is severely limited. During the last three years of the existence of this Assembly 41 crores of new taxation have been added with the support of the Assembly, and yet the Assembly has not had the power to deal with a very large portion of the expenditure to meet which that taxation was imposed. To refer only to one item, the Army expenditure amounting to between 60 to 70 crores, is not votable. In this situation the Members who have come here to represent the people find that their position is absolutely uncomfortable. I can understand, Sir, Government carrying on their administration under the old system, where six or seven Members of the Viceroy's Council decided what should be done and what should not be done, what money should be raisied, and how it should be spent. But, if you create a machinery like the present one which, as somebody said the other day, costs 10 lakhs a year to the country—perhaps that includes the Legislative Councils in the provinces—an Assembly which means so much of expenditure to the people and an Assembly which demands a considerable expenditure of the time, the valuable time, of business men from all parts of the country, but which has not the power to deal with the bulk of the taxation which is raised, such an Assembly affords a peculiarly unsatisfactory specimen of, or rather an apology for, a Legislative Assembly in the whole world. Where do we stand under this system? In this Assembly itself the non-votable items amount to a very considerable sum. When we come to deal with other items, we are required to raise taxation, and not only do the Government of India here have the power to spend it, but their chief, the boss of the Government, namely, the Secretary of State, has unlimited powers. He can borrow at his sweet will in defiance, in disregard in almost contemptuous disregard, of the existence of the Government of India. That was illustrated in 1921 when a loan was raised at the rate of 7 shillings of interest not as it was understood at the time, at the instance of the Government of India. (*A Voice*: "At 7 per cent.") but without the knowledge or the consent of the Government of India. I speak subject to correction. We find that the Secretary of State can give increased pensions, can give increased allowances, can give increased salaries, without any reference to the Assembly which under the Act of 1919 is the only body in India which can pass a taxation Bill. We find that this Assembly passed a direct Resolution disapproving of the appointment of what is now known as the Lee Commission. The Government ignored that vote of the Assembly. The Commission was appointed, it has come out and is carrying on its investigation with the money that has been voted by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of India. Is there a parallel, Sir, to this state of things in any part of the world? I could understand, as I said, the system that obtained before this, when the entire responsibility for imposing taxation as well as for spending the money raised by it rested upon the Executive Council of the Government. But I submit there is no parallel for such a hybrid system as we find in existence to-day and of which we, by a misfortune, find ourselves the instruments at this moment.

NON-OFFICIALS' DEMAND.

Now, Sir, when we came to this Assembly in this state of affairs we put our heads together and we decided to offer our co-operation to the Government in order to rectify it. We put forward a demand, not that full self-government should be immediately established here. We put forward a demand that there should be a Round Table Conference representative of various interests in this country, European, Indian, official and non-official, which should meet and consider the situation, discuss the pros and cons of the problem, and try to convince some of us who urged advance towards responsible government that we were wrong and be prepared to be convinced by us who had studied the question and whom it deeply affected that those who did not agree with us in the beginning were in the wrong. I cannot imagine, Sir, a more reasonable attitude of mind on the part of the representatives of any people. I cannot imagine a more reasonable proposition put before any Government. And what was the response that this request met with? The response that it met with was dissertations on the incapacity of Indians for exercising larger powers than have been given to them under the Act.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member): Will the Honourable Pandit kindly mention the source of these dissertations? They are unknown at me.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Those who indulge in them know them better than I do. The Honourable the Home Member is one of those who talked of the incapacity of Indians to get a larger measure of self-government than at present.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: I deny that. Besides, the Honourable Pandit originally charged me with asserting the incapacity of Indians to exercise greater advance. He knows that he is misrepresenting me.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: What the Honourable Member said and what I said is now printed in the pages of the Debates and I am simply repeating it in substance now. It is no good telling me what I said before. He did tell us that in his opinion we were not prepared at present to have self-government. He did tell us and he brought forward arguments to tell us that the Hindus and Mahomedans were divided. He did tell us that the state of the country was not such that self-government could be established here immediately. He did tell us that we were not prepared to defend our country. He did tell us that this was a factor which ought to be taken into account. I cannot be expected to reproduce *verbatim* what he said on these questions. The substance of what he said on all these points can only lead to one conclusion and that is that he urged that these were matters which stood in the way of the accomplishment of the desire which we had expressed. Now, Sir, it was not the Honourable the Home Member alone who treated us to arguments of that character. The Honourable the Finance Member also gave us a lecture on that subject and there were other speakers who informed us again and again that the country was not prepared in its present state for any substantial advance in the direction of responsible government. I submit, Sir, that it was very cruel of officers of Government, of English officers of Government, to deal with this matter in the way in which they dealt with it. They well know how grateful the people of India are for the spread of education which the British Government have introduced in this country. They are always happy to acknowledge the benefits of that education. But they have during the last forty years urged a change in the system of government in order that the system of government should come into line with what is regarded as a civilised system of government. These Members have known, or ought to know, that ever since the Congress came into existence in 1885 proposition after proposition has been passed and put before the Government asking for changes in the system of government so that the people of India might have an opportunity of shaping their own destinies with the help of their British fellow subjects who were in this country and who would be in this country, even if full responsible government were introduced, for a considerable time. (The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Thank you.") Their request was not fairly met. Now we find that, when we ask for a further change, arguments relating to divisions among the people, differences among the people and to the want of social conditions, upon which political institutions should rest, and with which Englishmen are familiar, are placed before us. I submit it is cruel to us; it is an insult to our intelligence. These English friends and others who take the same view must know, if they have read history to any purpose, that representative institutions have in all lands and climes been the source and instrument of normally developing the strength of the people in every possible direction. They have added to the physical strength and to the national stamina of the people. They have prepared them for national defence and in almost every direction in which human activities can go. They must known, Sir, that if responsible government were introduced here, we Indians would also have the chance of showing that we can also bring about improvement in our social and political conditions. It is no good their taunting us with not being prepared for national defence. I do not make the present Members of Government responsible for our not having been prepared for national defence. It is the system which is to blame. It is the system which has denied to us the right to prepare ourselves for national defence. We condemn the system. We say let us have a chance now. Let us agree to replace this system by a healthy, an honourable and a national system and it will not be long before the Sikhs, the Mahrattas, the Rajputs, the Gurkhas, the Pathans and the Brahmins, who serve in His Majesty's army, will supply you with officers who have won the Victoria Cross and who will win the Victoria Cross in the fields of battle and bring honour to the name of India. We know that if we have the opportunity to do so, we shall create a national army; we shall create a citizen army which system will be much more economical and much sounder, so far as national defence is concerned, than the present mercenary system. But nothing of that kind can be done under the existing system, and what was the response to our proposal for a Conference? The utmost advance that the Hon. the Home Member, representing the Government of India, could make was to move in the direction of an inquiry by a Committee. Is that the way in which a proposal put forward by the representatives of the people should have been met? The Secretary of State endorsed the proposal: in fact the proposal had been put forward here after the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State had been obtained. The responsibility for that proposal, I submit, rests more upon the Government of India than upon the Secretary of State in the situation in which we find it. The Government of India are on the spot. Many of the officers of the Government are not new to the country and know the state of the country They know what has gone on, all the preparations the people have passed through. They were expected to inform His Majesty's Government that the time was ripe when an advance should be made in the direction of the introduction of a very large measure of responsibility in the government of the country. It was said, Sir, that the people had had only three years of experience. What a sad thing that any officer of Government or anybody who criticised our proposals should ignore even present-day history. Has any of these gentlemen studied the reports of the Indian National Congress for the last 38 or 39 years? Has he ever looked into the discussions on the question of national expenditure military expenditure civil expenditure; on the question of training Indians for the army; on the question of promoting education, in order that they may develop more patriotism and in order that they may live with their fellowmen on terms of perfect equality. Have our critics read those resolutions and debates wherein we have shown that we have views in every possible direction to urge for the improvement of the administration and for the welfare of the people. Little do they know how much of anxious thought was bestowed upon those subjects by the representatives of the people who have met for 38 or 39 years to deliberate upon the common concerns of the people of India. Little do they know how anxiously they have worked, how earnestly they have appealed to the Government in order that those proofs should be brought forward. Are these small Assemblies consisting of one hundred and odd members to be the only criterion by which the capacity of Indians should be judged? Are not the proceedings of the Indian National Congress for the past 38 or 39 years sufficiently reliable documents to speak of the capacity of Indians to carry on representative institutions? Are not they sufficient proof of the capacity of Indians to discuss these subjects without any religious intolerance? A study of those pages will reveal that Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians have come together without any religious difficulty being encountered, and that when a difficulty did arise it was only to be settled by their common consent as was the case at Lucknow. But the critics heed not, care not, They are content merely to tell us that we are not sufficiently advanced for a larger measure of responsible government. Now, Sir, I submit, this has naturally created very great disappointment in the country.

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

Let me now turn to what has happened in England. Lord Olivier naturally spoke after he had consulted the Government of India. His Lordship was new to the situation. He had not, I admit, sufficient time to study the subject, but some of us had hoped that he would take time to make his pronouncement acceptable to India.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee (Industries Member): You did not give him time.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee tells me that we did not give His Lordship time. With all my respect for Mr. Chatterji I cannot agree with him. I cannot agree that there was not time enough for the Secretary of State to make a sympathetic pronouncement on the question. We wanted that he should have taken time to abstain from making a pronouncement on a very important and vital question and not dealt with it in the way in which he did. What is my complaint? My complaint is not that he did not promise to introduce responsible government immediately into this country. Mr. Chatterjee did not wait to hear what I was going to say. My complaint is that on the very little information that he had, and which alone he could have had, without waiting to study even the debates of this House, Lord Olivier committed himself to the opinion that there shall not be any substantial change in the near future in the constitution of the Government of India that the revision of the Government of India Act, was at present out of the question. He did not even commit himself to the view that full Provincial autonomy would be introduced in the provinces. My complaint, my regret, is that His Lordship did not wait to study the question as it had been discussed and presented in this House for I submit that if he had, he would probably have made his pronouncement more sympathetically. I do not imagine that you can change an enactment in a day; my friends here are not under that impression. No one thinks that the Government of India Act can be changed in a day, and we all realise that it must take time. All that our proposals asked for was that a representative Round Table Conference should be convened in order that the *pros* and *cons* of the matter should be considered, the difficulties which beset the question, the advantages which would arise from the adoption of our proposals, might be fairly considered by all those interested in the matter, and that we might then make a report which the Government here might be able to support and the Government in England might be able to accept. But this was refused to us. The statement of the Secretary of State did not give us the slightest hope that there would be any such change introduced: indeed the Secretary of State has only discouraged us in regard to any substantial change in the constitution in the near future. That being the state of things, we naturally felt very much dissatisfied and subsequently there was a statement made by Mr. Richards in which he told us that there was no intention to revise the Act of 1919 before 1929. Now, Sir, this is the situation in which we find ourselves, and it is one which has given great dissatisfaction to the vast bulk of the people of this country. Here you have an Act against which protests have been made by numerous representatives of the people during the last four years. A request has formally been made on the part of the people by their elected spokesmen in the new Assembly for a representative Conference in order that the desirability of revising that Act might be considered. It has been refused by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The other day one of the Honourable Members on the Government Benches bullied a Member on this side of the House by asking him to have the courage of his convictions regarding a particular statement. Does it show a courageous attitude on the part of the Government Members that they cannot face a Round Table Conference? Why cannot they agree to sit down at a Conference to have the *pros* and *cons* of the question considered, debated, reduced to writing, in order that the public of this country and the representatives of the public in the House of Commons might understand the question and be able to pronounce judgment as to whether we, the representatives of the people, are right or the Members on the Government Benches are right? They have not shown that courage; on the contrary, the Government of India, speaking through the Honourable the Home Member, showed their unwillingness to adopt this course. I cannot understand why there should be such unwillingness to call a Round Table Conference. The idea of a Round Table Conference seems to be like a red rag to a bull as far as the Government of India are concerned. The suggestion was first made in 1921, but unfortunately failed at the time. The proposal was again made early in 1922, but was not accepted by the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney (Nominated: Anglo-Indians): Why did it fail in 1921?

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Colonel Gidney knows very well why it failed. I will not waste my breath in discussing the matter. (Laughter on the part of the Honourable the Home Member.) The Honourable the Home Member laughs. If I were to mention all the facts the Honourable Member would cease to laugh. But I do not wish to waste the time of the House and do not wish to detain the House any longer, in fact I shall have to detain the House for a pretty long time without repeating what is already very well known. The Government of India showed much unwillingness and refused to call Conference in 1922. When a Conference met in Bombay early in 1922, the proposal was made that they should do so. At that time I understood the difficulty that was felt was that there was an apprehension that certain activities of some of the representatives of the people might not be stopped and that the Government could not agree to call a Round Table Conference, until they felt assured that the atmosphere was calm. The atmosphere has been calm now for a long time. When we met and put forward a demand for a Conference in this Assembly, the atmosphere was calm. Nobody can say that there is at present any movement going on which is causing any serious anxiety to the Government, unless it be a movement of their own, a result of their own mistakes and errors of judgment. At this juncture there is nothing to stand in the way of a Round Table Conference being called, but the Government are still fighting shy of it. Now, Sir, if they must avoid an opportunity of discussion such as we have asked for, what is the position in which we find ourselves? The Government refuse to call even the Conference we have asked for, and the Honourable the Finance Member invites us to-day, on behalf of the Government, to support the Taxation Bill by our votes. Are the Government consistent in their attitude? (*The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett*: "Yes.") They are not. The Honourable the Finance Member must of course answer in the affirmative; he has no option and I do not blame him for it. (*The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett*: "Like George Washington, he speaks the truth.") I refuse to accept the truth of a remark which is not uttered sufficiently clearly for one to hear it. The Finance Member invites us to support the Taxation Bill With what consistency can he ask us to do so? Does he realise the position in which we are placed? Does he realise that we feel that we should not support taxation unless we have the power to deal with the whole expenditure which has been incurred out of this taxation? Does he realize the position that the taxation proposed means something serious to the people? It so happens that in the present Finance Bill there is one item which deeply touches the poorest in the land, and that is the salt tax. He has unfortunately not been able to appreciate the position of us Indians with regard to the salt tax. He has quite seriously appealed to us more than once to take a calm, statesmanlike view of the salt tax, and not throw away the money that would be available by raising the rate to Rs. 2. He has appealed to us several times and quite seriously, but he does not realise the position of us Indians. The salt tax was not wrongly described by the Secretary of State as an iniquitous and horrible tax. There has long been a feeling against the salt tax, not only among Indians, but also among Englishmen. I have not got the book with me, but I remember having read in the speeches of Professor Fawcett made in the seventies of the last century in a debate in which he drew pointed attention to the iniquity of the salt tax, where he pointed out that the people o India felt it a grievance that the rock salt mountain should be standing before them, and that they could not take out the salt without paying a tax; and where he or another writer pointed out that the vast sea-shore of India extends from one part of the country to another, and the people were not given the liberty to manufacture salt in order that they might use it for themselves and their cattle. The salt tax is peculiarly objectionable to us Indians; and yet what is the proposal of the Honourable the Finance Member? He must know that in 1840 the salt tax stood somewhere at 8 annas, that after the Mutiny it was raised to 12 annas, and that subsequently in 1878 it was raised to Rs. 2-8-0. It was brought down in 1882, during the time of Sir Evelyn Baring, to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund. And again only a few years afterwards it was raised to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. It was reduced to Re. 1 per maund in 1907 and stood there until it was raised to Re. 1-4-0 per maund during the war in 1916. Last year it was raised to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, not by the voice of the people, not by a vote of the Assembly, but in the teeth of the opposition of the Assembly, by certification by the Viceroy.

THE SALT TAX.

Now, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member has told us that the increase he proposes in the salt tax will not cost more than 8 annas a year to a family, and I wish really he could realise what an increase of eight annas a year to a poor family may mean. He does not know the people as I do; he has not lived and moved among them, and I do not blame him for it. He has lived in a happier, brighter land; he cannot form an idea of the grinding poverty to which the bulk of my countrymen are subject and under which they live at present. He does not know, and yet he wants to assure the House that an increase of 8 annas a year would not really be felt by the people. If he will go out among the people, the people will tell him that he is mistaken. Last year, when the duty was raised, there was a most eloquent proof given that the duty should not have been raised by the small amount of salt that was consumed, by the decline in the consumption. That should have satisfied any accountant or any financier, but the lesson seems to have been ignored by the Honourable the Finance Member. The people evidently ate less salt last year than they would have done, but the Honourable the Finance Member tries to console himself with the thought that the people did not actually use less salt than they would have done but for the raising of the duty last year. He says the dealers in salt had in anticipation of the raising of the duty stored a good deal of salt, and that they did not purchase sufficient salt because they were expecting that the duty would be reduced. I would be sincerely glad, Sir, that were a fact. (*The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett*: "It is".) My friend's assertion that it is, will not satisfy me. My friend found fault with me the other day when I said the Japanese worked 20 hours. He did not take note of the fact that that would be in double shifts. He now tells me in a positive statement which he makes that the people did eat as much salt last year as they should have eaten, in spite of the figures of the purchase of salt last year. He may be able to say so, Sir; I am not able to say he is wrong, I am not able to say he is right, but I am able to tell him that it is a matter upon which he should not make a pronouncement in the light-hearted manner he does. We know how an increase in the salt duty affects people. Let a poor man who goes to the *bania* to buy some provisions for his daily bread, let him say how much of salt he used to get before the duty was raised and how much he got after the duty had been raised last year. The Honourable Member can get tens of thousands of poor people, in the villages and in the cities, to give him information which might possibly lead him not to be so positive as he is in asserting what he has asserted.

Now the salt duty is one of the items involved in the Finance Bill. It is not necessary for the purposes of the earlier part of my argument that the duty to be raised should relate to salt, but it gives intensity to the appeal which I am making, in view of the constitutional situation in which we are placed, that we are asked to support the existing system of Government with all its expenditure—I will not call it extravagance at this stage, I will deal with it later—with all its expenditure we are asked to support taxation on salt in order that this expenditure should be carried on as it is being carried on. I refuse, Sir, to support this taxation. I refuse, firstly, on the ground that if I support this taxation, I should have it in my power to reduce the expenditure wherever I think it possible. That liberty is refused to me, that liberty is refused to my countrymen sitting here as the representatives of the people of India. Long ago, a great Viceroy (Lord Mayo) said that the only justification for Englishmen being in India was that they should serve the good of India. He said: "The welfare of the people of India is our primary object. If we are not here for their good, we ought not to be here at all." And I want my English fellow-subjects to look at the question before us from the point of view of us Indians. They are educated men. They know that we too have by the grace of God received some education, that we are able to discuss matters with them, that we are able to appreciate the points raised by them, which should all lead them to think that it must

(Continued on next page).

BROKEN PLEDGES.

(Continued from previous page.)

be peculiarly galling to us educated Indians to find ourselves in the position in which we find ourselves to-day. Is there a single Englishman in this House or outside who would like to be placed in the position in which we are, who, finding himself in that position by a stroke of misfortune which I hope will never befall him, would support such taxation, as we are asked by the Honourable the Finance Member to support in this House to-day?

"CANNOT SUPPORT TAXATION".

This, Sir, is the constitutional aspect. So long as the Government of India Act is not revised, therefore, I find that, with my sense of self-respect, with the little conscience that God has given me, I cannot support taxation, either now or in future. Take away the Government of India Act if you please. That is a threat which has often times been uttered by not very responsible, thinking people, but take the Government of India Act away if you so please. We shall not complain of it; but if you must govern India in the forms of civilized government, let reality be introduced in place of the sham that you have established here. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Balfour went to America during the days of the war, he told the American people that the only form of government which was worthy of the name was a government which was conducted according to the will of the people concerned. Judged by that test, where do the Government of India stand to-day? During the days of the war, when you wanted the support of India, when you wanted the support of the civilized world, when you wanted the support of America, you listened respectfully, willingly, acquiescingly to the proposals of the late Woodrow Wilson. You agreed that every nation should have the power of self-determination. You agreed that every people on earth should be given the opportunity to govern their own affairs, and we had hoped, as fondly as we had always hoped, that after the war, the system of government here would be modified in order to bring it into conforming with that statesman's declaration as to the true nature of a civilized Government. Where do we find ourselves to-day? We are told there is a publication issued at Delhi which is called "India's Parliament". That publication—very pleasing to some of my friends sitting here—gives a misleading idea to the people outside regarding the actual state of things in India. You invited India in recognition of her services during the war to be an original member of the League of Nations; you have invited representatives of India to represent India at the League of Nations and at the Imperial Conference. With all respect, and without meaning any disrespect to any invidual, I say this is a fraud you are practising upon the civilized world. An Irish Member rightly hurled it at one of my countrymen that he was not at the Imperial Conference in the same capacity in which the representatives of free nations were there. Why further humiliate us by again inviting us to take part in conferences, in meetings of the League of Nations, where we cannot speak with the authority of the people whom we are supposed to represent there. I hope, Sir, none of my countrymen, elected by the people, will agree to appear to take part either in the meetings of the League of Nations or in the meetings of the Imperial Conference until India can elect her own representatives and send them, vested with the authority to represent India, to take part in those proceedings. That is the position. In this state of things we are asked to-day to vote this Finance Bill, and I submit, Sir, we cannot conscientiously, honourably do so.

GOVT'S. EXTRAVAGANCE.

Now, Sir, the next ground upon which I refuse to support this Bill is the extravagance of the expenditure of the Government of India. I listened with great attention to the remarks of the Honourable the Finance Member on the question of the extravagance of the Government of India. He tried to persuade us that we were all mistaken in thinking that the Government are extravagant. I assure him that, if he could persuade us to that view, we should be really, sincerely, grateful to him. For it is no satisfaction to any of us, Sir, to be spending our efforts and our time in urging a reduction oppressed with the idea that the Government of this country are very extravagant. But having heard my friend, I regret to say that I do not feel satisfied that he has put forward any argument which is worthy of attention from this House. His first point was that there were not too many officers. Who has said that there were too many officers? In fact, my friend was a little unfair in propounding his questions and then answering them. I am not unfamiliar, Sir,—and there are many Members of this House who are not unfamiliar—with the way in which a question is framed when a particular answer is sought to be given. In framing the question, my Honourable friend had in mind what he wanted to say, and one of the things he said we had urged was that there were too many European officers and there were too many officers in the Government of this country. That there are too many European officers several of us have said and repeated, but none of us, so far as I remember, asserted that the number of officers in the Government of India or in the Provincial Governments even was larger than it should be. My friend said, it was not large. I say it is very small. It is much smaller than it should be. Let us have a chance, let us have an innings, and we shall appoint many more Ministers in charge of many more portfolios working for the good of the people much more than the present Ministers are working. I do not mean any offence to any individual. (*Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney*: "Question.") My friend, Colonel Gidney, may put a question, but for goodness' sake, listen to what I am saying and probably you will not interrupt. Now, Sir, I do not know that my friend, Colonel Gidney, has studied this question about which he is interrupting, but I say probably the Honourable the Finance Member has. And he is right in saying—I agree with him when he says—that the number of officers in the Government of India is small; it is much smaller, I say, than it should be, and, if we had a chance, we would appoint many more officers in order that the many subjects which are at present in the charge of one Member should have a better chance of being adequately dealt with. The Government of India are proposing to separate the Railway Budget from the General Budget. That is a move in that direction. But the move has to be much large, more comprehensive, more widespread, than perhaps the Government of India have contemplated. We are not quarrelling with that. The Honourable the Finance Member next said, we had urged that the Government were extravagant. Of course, we have urged that, but what is the nature of our complaint? Our complaint is that the salaries which we are paying to the European officers in this country are disproportionately high when you consider the national average income of the people. The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett gave us the figures of taxation in other countries. Never in my experience of public debates, either in this House or in other places, have I heard any responsible man mentioning merely the figures of taxation without at the same time referring to the national average income of the people taxed. I was surprised that the Honourable the Finance Member made no reference to the national average income of the people whose figures of taxation he mentioned. He did not tell us what the figure of taxation was in Japan, say 20 years ago. He did not tell us by how much it had risen before arriving at £2 10s. and he did not tell us what the rise in the average national income had been during those years. I hope, Sir, we are not so blind to the necessities of expenditure being incurred for national purposes, as the Honourable the Finance Member would lead one to suppose we were. We know that expenditure in this country is not at present as high as it should be if we were in a prosperous condition. Our complaint is that the present salaries are disproportionately high when you consider the national average income of the people of India. Let us have a chance of increasing that income. You have done comparatively little—I am very sorry to say it; it is no pleasure to me to find fault with my fellow-subjects who sit on the Government Benches; I am grieved to say that they have done little to promote the national average income. I wish that my friend, when he gave us figures of taxation, also told us about the respective national average incomes of the peoples whom he mentioned.

We know, Sir, that if a country prospers, the national expenditure must increase. I look forward, if I live, to the time when my people will have the power to administer the affairs of the country. I look forward to a large increase in our national expenditure. What is our national expenditure at present? Is the expenditure of a Government of 320 million people to be so paltry as it is? But whose fault is it that it is so paltry? It is the fault of the system of government which has prevailed here. It has failed to build up the national strength of the people. It is the fault of the system whereby the number of men who can pay income-tax on large incomes is unfortunately extremely small. After the war, when statesmen in England were considering how they were to reduce national debt and how they were to increase national expenditure, what did they think of? They knew that they could not tax the people further and that they must lower taxation. But they thought of providing larger amounts on employment, larger amounts on producing more wealth in order that that wealth might be taxed for the common good. That was the way in which Englishmen proceeded. That is the way in which we Indians, who have the benefit of studying your literature, of studying the literature of other countries, and of studying the systems of government which obtain in other countries, should proceed. We shall so proceed if you will only help us to obtain the power to do so.

Mr. K. Ahmed (Rajshahi Division: Muhammadan Rural): That is the reason why you should give some of the money asked for in the Finance Bill.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Now, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member told us that our military expenditure was not so great as we imagined it was, and he told us that we should remember the military expenditure of Japan. I do not know what my Honourable friend intended to say. He was not quite clear to me. If he means to tell us that military expenditure in Japan can have any reasonable comparison with the extravagance of the military expenditure in India, I join issue with him. I will be prepared to go with him into the question of military expenditure in Japan and, speaking for myself and for my fellow colleagues in this House and outside it, I will venture in all humility to say, that if this system of military expenditure in Japan were adopted after we have risen to the national average income of Japan, not a single Indian Member of this House would refuse to support that expenditure. But how is that expenditure built up? I thought before I heard the Honourable the Finance Member that the Japanese had proved that they were the most economical people on earth, that their military system was the most economical system that existed on this earth, and that they combined efficiency with economy. In the year 1868 there was the great revolution in Japan. The condition of the people was then most regrettable. A few European Powers had a few years before that time bombarded Japan and tried to subjugate it. The people of Japan restored their Emperor, the Mikado, in 1868, and that was the revolution. It was the beginning of a new chapter in Japan. In a few years' time they began to enlist their army, and in the course of a few years they introduced a system of conscription under which they created a citizen army and they have gone on adding to the strength of that citizen army until now it is difficult to find out what is the total strength of their militia. They do not let the outside world know what the total strength of their militia is, and they do not let the outside world know what the total amount that they are really spending on their military departments is. That is the way of the Japanese. The Japanese system is built up upon a patriotic basis. The Japanese Emperor issued a rescript in which it was pointed out that it was the duty of every son of Japan to enlist himself in the national army and to prepare to defend his country. Says Mr. Alfred Stead in his book "On Great Japan":

"Since 1882, this rescript forms part of the equipment of every soldier, and great Generals like Kuroki think a day ill-begun in which they have not saluted the Emperor's portrait and read the edict. The first of the five articles of this says: 'The principal duty of soldiers is loyalty to Sovereign and country. It is not probable that any one born in this country will be wanting in patriotism; but for soldiers this virtue is so essential that unless a man be strong in patriotism he will be unfitted for his service. Disloyal men are like dolls, however expert and skilful they may be in their military art and science, and a troop which is well trained and led but lacks patriotism is like a band without a chief."

Now, this is the foundation of the national army of Japan. How well they have trained themselves for national defence the whole world knows. In 1894, only 22 years after they began to organise their army they distinguished themselves in the war with China, and in 1904 they inflicted a defeat on Russia which was then regarded as the strongest power in Europe. They have maintained their position and have risen steadily in the estimation of their fellow-men all over the world by the excellence and the efficiency of their national system of defence. Adopt by all means a system like what the Japanese have adopted, and you will see light where you see darkness at present, you will see clear guidance where you find confusion at present, and you will be able to effect a large reduction in the expenditure on the Army in India. But so long as you merely tell us that Japan is spending a lot of money, that cannot carry any weight with us, nor will it carry conviction to us.

Now, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member also told us that taxation in India had risen from something less than one shilling to one shilling. He made that statement very positively and compared it with £2-12-0 in Japan, £28 in New Zealand and so on in various other countries. The positive tone of his statement took me by surprise. Later on, when his attention was drawn to the fact that it might be 12 shillings. . . .

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: I said 12 annas, but should have said 12 shillings.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: The Honourable Member said 12 annas or one shilling. I have got that down clearly, but I do not want to find fault with him. I will try to set a better example. We must recognise that the Honourable the Finance Member had no intention to make an incorrect statement; it was entirely due to an oversight that he made it. Therefore, I am not finding fault with him for that. But, what I wish to draw attention to is that when my Honourable friend spoke of the increase in taxation, he did not also tell us—he will agree as a financier who has been brought out to India in order to set her finances in order—he must agree as a student of finance that he should have told us, it was his duty to have told this House, by how much the national average income of the Indian has risen during all these years. Without that data I think he was wrong in making the statement he did. At any rate he should have mentioned that fact as an important one for consideration. I should like to know by how much the national average income of the people of India had risen during the last three decades. For the last 10 years nearly Indians have been trying to persuade the Government to institute an inquiry into the national average income of the people. In 1882 or about that period, during the time of Lord Ripon, there was an inquiry made. The results were published in 1888. That report is still available and that report is eloquent of the fact that the income of the people of India has been miserably poor. When that report was published, Lord Curzon felt very uncomfortable. Mr. William Digby, an Englishman to whom India is deeply indebted for all the valuable services he rendered to her cause and whose name she cherishes with gratitude, in his book on "Prosperous British India" gave proof after proof from official quotations to show that the average income of the people of India was less than one anna per head per day. Lord Curzon disputed that statement and put it at a little more than Rs. 30 a year. I do not remember the exact figure. My friend tells me that there was a difference of Rs. 10 per annum in the two estimates. Since that time repeated requests have been made to the Government of India and to the Government in England to institute a regular inquiry to find out the average national income of the people. The Government have burked the inquiry; Government have not taken up the inquiry up to this time. What good is it then for any Government Member to get up and tell us that the national income is not so low as it is represented by some Members of this House to be? Nobody means to be dogmatic in an assertion like that. The assertion is made in order to arrest attention, in order that the matter may be investigated, in order that the truth may be established. Does anybody on the Government Benches think that any Member of this House would have any satisfaction in feeling that the national income of the Indian has been going down? We would all rejoice if the national income has been rising. We would all pray to hear that it has risen. But a mere assertion of even an irresponsible man will not satisfy us. We want an investigation. Why do you not face that investigation? Let us sit down and find out the facts and publish them to the world. Let us speak the truth and shame a certain person. We want to know if the national income has increased. We would be glad to hear that it had done so. We would then gladly assent to an increase of national expenditure. But, so long as we are not satisfied that it has increased, we cannot but complain that the expenditure is disproportionate to the income of the people. I wish to repeat that our contention is not that the salaries which are paid are *per se* extravagant. Our contention is not that the expenditure which is incurred on the administration of the Government of India is *per se* more than what it should be in any country. Our whole contention is that, compared to the national average income of the people, the expenditure is extravagant, that is, if you compare the salaries you give to the Britishers in England it is extravagant. We urge the Indianisation of the services not because we have a dislike towards or hatred of our English fellow subjects but because we want that there should be more Indians employed in order that they may play the part that God and nature meant them to play in their own country and also because the employment of Indians will be more economical. Let me assure all my European friends that no Indian would debase himself by desiring any ill to any of his European fellow subjects. We do not wish it; we should be ashamed if we thought ill of any of our fellow subjects. We wish you to remain here with us as fellow subjects. We wish you to remain here as fellow subjects with the high sense of an Englishman's duty of promoting the good of the country in which he finds his lot cast. We will welcome you, we will respect you, we will honour you. We have had a race of Englishmen represented by Allan Octavious Hume, Sir William Wedderburn, William Digby, Charles Bradlaugh, Dr. Annie Besant, and others, whom we have honoured for the services they have rendered to the cause of India. We would honour every one of you fellow subjects if you worked only in that spirit to help us to rise out of the unfortunate position into which by the vicissitudes of time and fortune we have fallen.

Now, Sir, ...

Mr. President: I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable gentleman but if he desires to go on much longer I think I had better adjourn for the usual lunch interval.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: I did not know, Sir, that the time was flying so rapidly. As it is I have to go on for some time yet.

Mr. President: I think I had better adjourn and the Honourable Member can resume after the lunch interval.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch till half past two of the clock.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, April 7.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3720-21—Ferreira and V. Javerbai, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Amarchand and M.

4539-23—Dikshit M and Co, Chhotalal Ramdas Shroff, Dadaji Pandurang Patil and others.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

871-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, Ramchandra Bejnath, Patell and E.

2300-23—Thakoredas and D. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas and another, Shapurji Aderji Mistry and another, Shamrao M and R.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghelabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

5128-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ltd., Captain and V.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Jethuram Nathuram, Bhairshanker K and G.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Padamsey Ratansey Kanji, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Padamsey Ratansey Kanji, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

52560-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchodlal Chaganbhai, R Head and Co, Little and Co.

1473-19—Ferreira and V, Dinshaw J Javery, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bomen.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

293-22—Mulji Th and Co, Bhutaji Bhooramal, Kundi Palli Nagalingani, Patel and E.

LONG CAUSES.

5169-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos, Shivlingapa Chenapa Mahgood, Manilal and K.

5260-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co, Popat Nemchand and Co, Vrajlal and Co, Thakeredas and D.

5304-21—Payne and Co, Bai Rehmatbai widow Oomar Haji Oosman and others, Mulla and M.

3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khistry, T Betlie Shah Ghitani, Crawford B and Co.

5275-22—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation, J Burjorji and Co, Madowji and Co.

5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and others, Taherali Tyebji, Umarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chaghmal, Narotam Mowchand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhoy Patel, Hematlal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5333-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos, Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5357-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vagas, Ambalal Tricumdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natmarlal Motilal, Chotalal Kasturchand and others, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and C.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5363-21—Raghuaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal Madhau Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Matuuradas Vadilal, Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Sing and Wng Co, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow, Mulji Bhanidas Barbhaya and others, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chuganlal Bhicabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat and others.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhichabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3024-20—Wadia G & Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Banslal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Ankleseria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Angio-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G. N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H spaull and ors (Respondents, Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co. Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

URDU EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While the articles, published in papers on the Bombay University, are still fresh in public memory, one more instance of indifference and inefficiency, with which the question papers are set, is to be found in the Urdu passage for translation in the second paper for the School-leaving Certificate Examination.

This passage, set for translation into English, has unmistakably been rendered first into Urdu by somebody who has not only defied idiom but has in some places made a *literal* translation of English expressions. It is hardly good Urdu to say "Mauqay ka Faida lena," "Agey Dhasa," "Shahzadi ke qual par wada karti hun"; nor is it proper to use "Maqdam" in place of "Amad," and "Hawadari" to denote 'devotion.' "Iatif jismani tarkeeb" could easily have been rejected in favour of "Khoobsurat or Sadaul Jism." Again, "Tamashaeen" is an utterly incorrect plural for spectators.

In this Presidency, where according to the best authorities Urdu is considered to be a language which is "understood" but not "spoken," it this University itself treats the language in this manner, it is difficult to say what chance the poor candidates for examination have of getting through successfully.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. B.

Poona Camp,
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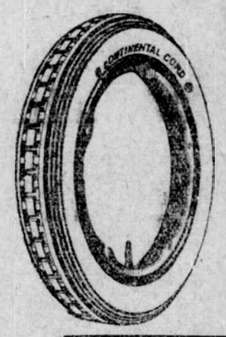

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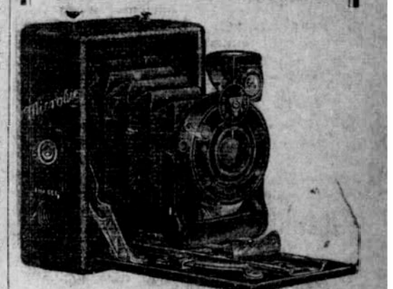

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LIGHT VS. DARKNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have always taken a keen interest in the Comparative Study of world's Religions which is a mother of duty with all those who are "Seekers after Truth". The chief source of my knowledge of the Religion of the Faithful is through Dr. Seale's works. But let me confess that till I came across your commentaries, as they appeared, and are appearing, in the "Chronicle," I was not much enamoured of Islam. But the more I read your version of Islam, the more I am confirmed in my opinion that all the world's Religions are in their essentials almost identical. I see no difference between your commentaries on the passages of the Koran and the Religion of the Vedas or Mr. Andrews' expositions of the Christian Bible. It is only fools and fanatics who quarrel and fight over Religion and unfortunately most of the present day Religions heads are either fools or fanatics. Hence the ever growing strife between man and man, not only in India, but all over the world. The first essential for Inter-Communal and Inter-National unity or in other words, Universal Brotherhood is all the present-day fools and fanatics of all the Religions to be promptly put out of arm's reach from their respective Congregationists.

But the above is only by the way. My purpose in writing this to present the view of a Student of Comparative Religions on the present Khilafat Imbroglio. It will serve no purpose to argue whether the Kemalists are right or wrong in their present move. Possibly, they are wrong, because they might have done something better and less taxing. Probably, they are right, because the exigencies of Turkish Politics required such a drastic step. However, the Kemalists have now created a rare opportunity for the faithful followers of the Prophet, Mohamet, to purge Islam of all stains of irreligion and revivify it in its pristine purity.

Knowledge is not the exclusive privilege of any particular individual, clan or clime. And knowledge is true Religion. Hence, any Mussalman with the requisite light and learning may become the Khalifa. This is the commonsense view of an outsider on the present problem. Fortunately, according to you, Islamis Law also supports this view. Why then the Sherif of Mecca has precipitately proclaimed himself Khalifa? Is it due to his ignorance of Islam or is it his self-interest? Whatever it is, it shows the kind of man the Sherif is. One who so precipitately declares himself a Khalifa in the face of the proposed Congress of world's Moslems is at once unfit and undesirable for the vacant office. Ah! What a contrast with the conduct of the Brothers Ali and Hussein after the death of the Prophet Mohomet, whose descendant the present Sherif of Mecca claims to be!—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, April 4.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was a press note issued by the Government recently promising a Committee of Investigation for the Reform of the University. But while we are waiting for the further announcement of the Personnel and the Terms of Reference, a strong rumour is current in the city that one of the first pioneers of the Reform is to be removed from amidst us, and that the proposed Committee will be deprived of the benefit of his advice and experience. The rumour seems to be too well founded not to make the earnest advocates of reform in the highest branch of our educational organisation anxious for the success of the proposals. It is not quite easy to judge whether it was the surprisingly liberal—and even radical tone of the first series of articles on University Reform all the more remarkable in their root and branch liberalism coming from the head of a first rate private missionary college,—which has procured the author this misfortune of being removed just when the cup of his delight may be said to be all but at his lips. It would, however, be a greater misfortune to the cause of the educational reform if such a self-less and sincere advocate of it should be removed, at this stage, for whatever reason, from contributing his quota in materialising the reforms. And so, would it be out of place to appeal through the public Press to His Excellency, the Chancellor of the University of Bombay to see that the project of Reform which we know he has so much at heart is not jettisoned by the untimely removal of such a strong pillar of University Reform.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, April 5.

THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

I do not wonder that we have not yet attained Swaraj"—Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir,—Of all the items in the Constructive Programme outlined by Mahatma Gandhi, the item which has had the least attention of the country is the question of untouchability. It is indeed the greatest blot on Indians who profess themselves to be the most spiritual people in the world, to keep in perennial subjection a section of their brethren whose lives have been rendered burdensome to them by the so-called high caste men of the Hindu community. Persons, of course, are not numerically small who pay lip sympathy to the cause of the "untouchables", but up to this time very little has been done either by the Congress or by other public bodies in the country to ameliorate their present deplorable condition.

The condition that obtains in Kerala is very different from the condition of the "depressed classes" in other parts of the country. The customs and manners of the inhabitants of Kerala are as primitive as the country itself. Although the torch of education and the penetration of civilization have been able to minimise to some extent the ferocity with which the crude and inhuman customs were enforced upon the helpless people of the 'suppressed classes", the evils which are still rampant in Kerala are too numerous to mention.

While the rest of the country has only to remove untouchability, Kerala, in the first place, has to solve the question of unapproachability. Most of your readers who are unacquainted with the curious customs prevailing in Kerala would be startled to hear this. There are in Kerala human beings whose very sight is considered to be pollution by the "high-caste" Hindus.

While the Asaris (carpenters) have to stand at the least five feet away from the caste Hindus, the Thiyyas have to stand as far away as seven feet or more from the caste Hindus. The lives of the Cherumas, Pulayas and Nayadis who form the "lowest strata" of the "suppressed classes" and whose margin of approach is restricted to a furlong and upwards, are rendered more miserable in view of the fact that they are prohibited from frequenting the villages and market places. Moreover, it is simply heart-rending to see these "creatures"—in many cases with huge burdens on their heads—fly at the sound "Ha-a" "Ha-a" produced by the caste Hindus as they saunter along places where the "untouchables" could approach, so that they may not get polluted as a result of the "untouchables" coming into closer proximity.

Sir, taking for granted that the caste Hindus have such definite scruples in regard to the question of unapproachability, could they not, in the name of Heaven, have at least the goodness to move a little off and wend their way instead of harassing these poor and ignorant people carrying, in most cases, huge burdens on their heads? These are only a few instances of high-handedness perpetrated by caste Hindus on the depressed classes.

Such implacable oppression practised by high caste Hindus upon the depressed classes has kept the latter in perpetual serfdom and in constant dread of the high caste men. They have no rights, no liberties and are often subjected to molestation and illtreatment. The plight of such a section of our countrymen is, therefore, better imagined than described.

These social evils have been allowed to go on unchecked so long. It is not surprising then that the "untouchables" have at last started Satyagraha at Vaikam for the assertion of their rights to exist as human beings. This is the natural outcome of the crude and primitive customs which the Hindu community in Kerala have been nursing from generation to generation. Man is goaded to desperation when life on earth is rendered intolerable for him to bear.

I most fervently appeal to all caste Hindus of Kerala to discard the barbarous customs they have inherited from their forefathers and to adapt themselves to the exigencies of the present times and the present circumstances of India, so that a serious national crisis may be averted.—Yours, etc.

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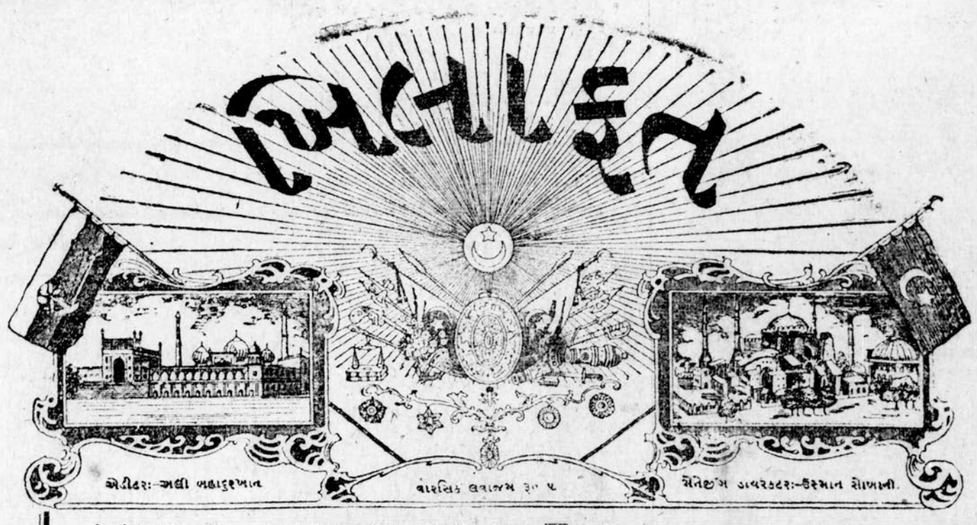

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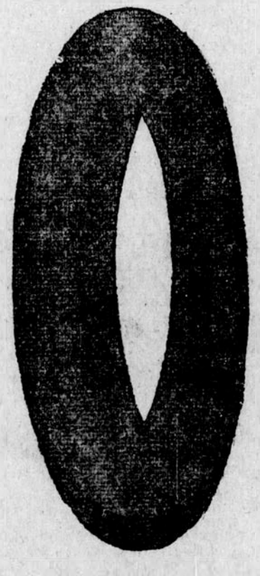

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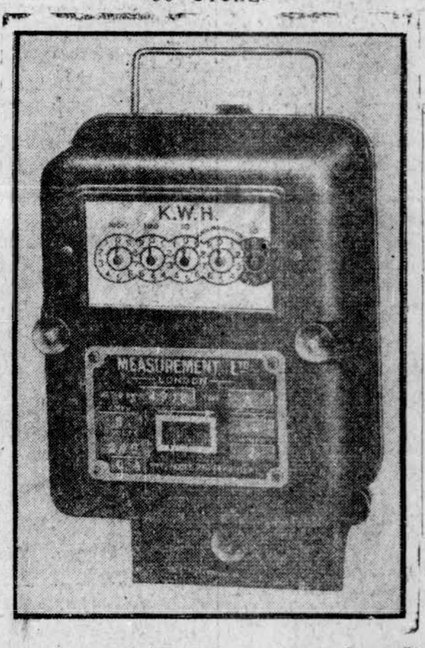

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